The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869. NUMBER 234.

FEB 13 1869 LIBRARY

WASHINGTON.

Further Debate in the House On Butler's Resolution of Censure.

The Whole Subject Finally Tabled by a Vote of 130 to 55.

Sherman's Finance Bill Debated in the Senate.

Passage of the Air-Line Railroad Bill in the House.

Bill Reported for the Organization of a Provisional Government in Mississippi.

Prospect of a Vote of the Copper Tariff Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

BUTLER AND HIS RIOTOUS CLIQUE CONDEMNED.

The fight is at an end. The House has partially retrieved its honor. Mr. Butler and his clique of votaries have been condemned by the superb vote of 130 to 55. It was 2 o'clock when Mr. Colfax called Mr. Dawes to the chair, and the House resumed the consideration of Mr. Butler's proposition about the proceedings of Wednesday last in joint convention on the electoral vote. The galleries were packed, and many persons had gone away without being able to get seats. All the private talk of the morning had shown that Butler was to be defeated. He himself realized the fact yesterday morning, when, as already stated, he withdrew the offensive resolution of the previous evening and substituted one of much milder character this morning. The leaders in the late shameful performance were very busy in trying to hedge. They begged to be let down easy, and were ready to do almost any kind of penance for their sin. Benton, of New Hampshire, one of the most violent of the cabal, opened the debate in an excited harangue, speaking five minutes, and getting leave to print whatever else he wanted to say in justification of his conduct. Mr. Woodbridge, of Vt., read a compact speech of ten minutes against the resolution, when Mr. Logan got the floor, and rushed into Butler's line with his usual force and impetuosity. The rioters were ready to lay down their arms before he finished, and Butler offered to withdraw his whole proposition and accept as a substitute one directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any change is needed in the twenty-second joint rule. In ordinary times this resolution of inquiry would have passed without a word of objection, but the House had resolved to give no terms whatever to Butler and his followers, and would not allow them even the poor privilege of running away. All overtures were rejected. A score of members were on their feet objecting to any sort of compromise, and when General Logan indicated the purpose to execute the culprits by tabling the whole thing, there were many cries of "Good, good!" "That's right, that's right!" Butler protested that he meant no reflection on the presiding officer of the Senate; that he sought nought but the good of his country; that he loved Ben Wade as if he were an only brother, and that he had accomplished his purpose in calling attention to the rules under which the joint convention acted. This sort of talk availed nothing, and General Logan's motion was sustained by the vote already indicated. It was the most signal defeat any man has met in Congress for many years, and Butler's manner showed that he very well understood what the House meant. The affirmative vote on the question, tabling, was made up of 108 Republicans and 22 Democrats, the negative of 40 Republicans and 15 Democrats, showing a majority of 7 Democrats and 68 Republicans against Butler. Among those who voted against the motion to lay on the table, were Banks, Baldwin, Boutwell and Eliot, of the Massachusetts delegation, neither of whom probably would have voted with Butler on the square issue. It is fairly due to Mr. Dawes, who occupied the Speaker's chair during those two stormy days, to say that he discharged his delicate and difficult duties in a most admirable manner.

MR. COOK AND THE INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

It is due to Hon. B. C. Cook, of Illinois, to say that the bill "to aid in the construction of the International Pacific Railroad, from Cairo, Ill., to the Rio Grande River," which has been pending before the House Committee on Roads and Canals, of which he is Chairman, was not reported from that committee for passage, but merely for the purpose of being printed and recommitted. Mr. Cook has opposed the bill in all its stages in the committee, and has opposed all railroad subsidies both there and in the House. His record on this point is precisely the same as that of his colleague, Mr. Washburne.

MR. JOHNSON TALKS.

President Johnson, in receiving the representatives of settlers upon the Cherokee and Osage lands, in Kansas, took occasion to denounce land sales to railroad monopolies. He also, in this connection, spoke freely of the proposed Air-Line Railroad to New York as an unconstitutional measure, and left a strong impression upon the minds of those present that if the bill passed he would veto it.

CITIZENSHIP TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will, at the next executive session, report favorably on the protocol for a citizenship treaty with Great Britain. No treaty can be signed until very material changes have been made in English laws, but it is expected that Parliament will at once act in the matter. The committee have as yet done nothing with the Alabama claims treaty, except to order the printing of a lot of documents bearing upon the questions in issue. It is ascertained, however, from private conversation, that no single member, unless it be Mr. Bayard, is in favor of ratifying the document.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The House will not accept the Senate substitute for the pending constitutional amendment. Governor Boutwell has charge of the matter. At his instance the House will decline and leave the Senate to recede or ask for a Committee of Conference. That body will probably pursue the latter course. The second article is particularly obnoxious to many leading members of the House, and can never go through in its present shape. What results will be reached in conference cannot be predicted.

THE FINANCE BILL

before the Senate does not seem to have a very good chance for getting through, without it is materially amended. The debate shows a wide difference of opinion on its provisions, and if it is passed, the favorable vote will be given because Senators think there is no time for maturing a more acceptable measure.

THE NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The Committee on Banking and Currency had a long meeting this forenoon, and discussed the question of redistributing the National Bank circulation, but reached no conclusion. The House set apart to-morrow for acting upon bills from this committee, and several will probably be passed.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL,

reported from the Reconstruction Committee this morning, is supported by six out of eight members. It provides for the reassembling of the State Convention and empowers that body to submit their constitution again to the people early this summer.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD BILL.

The New York and Washington Air-Line Railroad bill, passed by the House to-day, will command the majority vote of the Senate if a vote is reached upon it; but is likely to be lost for want of time to consider it.

BODIES OF THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.

Application has been made to the President for permission to remove the bodies of Booth, Harold and Atzerodt from their places in the arsenal grounds, based on the fact that he allowed the removal of Mrs. Surratt.

THE COPPER TARIFF BILL.

The President is considering the copper tariff bill, and its friends say the indications are that he will veto it.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE VIRGINIA CASE UNDER THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—James Lyon, of Virginia, to-day, in the Supreme Court, argued in behalf of that commonwealth to show that it was the inherent right in the court under the common law to issue a writ of prohibition, for which application has been made, pertaining to the decisions of Judge Underwood, he having discharged three convicts, two of whom were sentenced to death, on the ground that the State Judges were disqualified from exercising judicial functions under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Judge Underwood did not appear in the Court. Chief Justice Chase announced that the application would be considered.

TELEGRAPH AND RAILROAD BILLS.

Senator Ramsey's bill authorizes the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company, of New York, to take any practicable route for laying their lines to Europe, and extends the time named in the act of March 30, 1867, for the establishment of telegraphic communication, to three years from the enactment of the bill. Senator Abbott's bill authorizes the consolidation of the Atlantic & Pacific Company and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, of Texas, under the style of the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company; to construct a railroad and telegraph from Marshall, Texas, to connect with the Atlantic & Pacific Line east of the One Hundredth Meridian, and in aid of the [illegible] proposed to grant lands and to guarantee interest on bonds to the amount of $10,000 [illegible].

[illegible] EMPLOYED BY THE REVENUE BUREAU.

[illegible] prepared by the Treasury show that [illegible] eight hundred and eighteen gaugers, [illegible] and ninety-four storekeepers, and six [illegible] and fifty-three warehouses, supported by [illegible] for the benefit of whiskey distillers, [illegible] expense of nearly $3,000,000 annually. [illegible] paid these expenses themselves until [illegible], and there is now talk of going back to [illegible].

CABINET SPECULATIONS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Commercial's Washington special says it is expected that General [illegible] will be offered and accept the position of [illegible] to England.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to encourage telegraphic communication with Europe. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Texas & Pacific Railroad. [illegible]

[illegible]

... carrying business from foreign ports.

Mr. SUMNER said that his course with regard to the proposed line of American steamships would be as dictated by the degree in which it would cheapen ocean postage.

The motion was still under discussion at the expiration of the morning hour.

STEAMSHIP BILL.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to take up the joint resolution declaratory of the act to establish an American line of mail steamships between this country and Europe. It gives the company another year to build their ships.

Mr. HENDRICKS opposed taking up the bill.

Mr. WHYTE also opposed it, and said he would oppose the bill itself. There were already two lines of American steamships from Baltimore.

Mr. NYE asked him what flag those ships sailed under.

Mr. WHYTE admitted that they sailed under a foreign flag.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to resume the consideration of the Currency bill.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, Wednesday next was set apart for the consideration of the bill to reorganize the Judicial system of the United States.

Mr. MORTON then addressed the Senate on the bill in relation to the public debt and currency. He thought the bill reported by this committee was remarkable for what it did than what it failed to do. It was not a bill for the resumption of specie payments, nor for funding the debt represented by the greenbacks, and it made no provisions whatever for the resumption of specie payments by the existing National Banks. The committee seemed to have been at a loss for an appropriate title for the bill. He thought they might have better called it a bill to improve the value of the bonds of the country, for it was not designed to improve the currency. It made no provision for the payment of that portion of the public debt already due and dishonored, but provided that the surplus gold in the Treasury should be devoted to the purchase, through the medium of gold notes, of bonds that would not be due for fourteen or fifteen years. The speech of the Chairman of the committee (Sherman) upon the bill seemed to him inconsistent with itself, because after declaring that gold and silver were the standard of value of the world, and setting forth the importance of an early return to specie payment, he made an elaborate argument to show the disasters that would result to the business of the country from appreciating currency to par, and had drawn such a dark picture of the condition of things to be brought about by such appreciation that if his views were correct it would seem to be the duty of Congress to avoid resumption as long as possible. But he believed the dangers and hardships of resumption had been greatly exaggerated by the Senator from Ohio, and by others in and out of Congress, and that resumption brought about gradually and by proper means would not result in evils of a hundredth part the magnitude anticipated by those gentlemen. It should be remembered that there was a great interest in the country opposed to the resumption of specie payments, for the premium on gold was demoralizing the nation. That interest was trying to alarm people in regard to the effects of resumption, and indirectly attempting to control the legislation of Congress, and it was idle to expect that those interests, that were payable in gold, which they would sell at a premium of at least thirty-five per cent, would release their advantage until compelled to do so. The predictions that hardships and injury would result from the appreciation of currency, had ample refutation in the recent financial history of the country. During the first four and a half months of 1865 gold fell 96 per cent, and although it caused a great and sudden decline of prices and some bankruptcy, yet the evils and hardships resulting from that fall, were not one hundredth part as great as those the Senator had predicted now from a fall of 35 per cent. But the Senator was mistaken. It was but reasonable to suppose that a decline in gold of 35 per cent would cause greater injury to the country and to business than the same decline in 1865 would have caused; but there was no good reason to believe that a decline of 35 per cent now would produce even so much hardship as resulted from a decline of 96 per cent in 1865. Mr. Morton then criticised in detail the bill reported by the Finance Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS followed, in advocacy of his amendment, providing that not more than $2,000,000 of currency shall be converted in any one month. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) had attacked with equal vehemence the original bill and its defects, and the amendments designed to remedy those defects. That Senator seemed determined to oppose every proposition coming from any member of the Finance Committee, without regard to merits. It was well known that he (Morton) had a pet theory upon the subject of finance, and he appeared to think it impossible for anyone but himself to suggest anything valuable in relation to it, unless the suggestion harmonized with his theory. The Senator from Indiana had argued and attempted to show from the history of England, that the most disastrous results must follow from any considerable contraction; but it was easy to demonstrate that his own plan for the resumption of specie payments, if adopted, would produce a more violent contraction than would be brought about by any other plan yet produced. The proposition of the Senator was that the government should hoard up in the Treasury all the gold it shall receive except what is used for interest on the public debt for two-and-a-half years, and then resume specie payments. The gold being thus withdrawn and hoarded, of course, it would be most violently contracted. The greenback currency would be contracted and hoarded in another way. A man having ten thousand dollars in greenbacks, worth to-day, only $7,000 in gold, would, upon the adoption of the plan of the Senator from Indiana, withdraw it from circulation and house it in his safe, having the guarantee of the law that at the end of two and-a-half years his seven thousand dollars would be worth ten thousand dollars. This would be the inevitable result, because the man would take the risk of ordinary business when he could so profitably hoard his money.

Mr. Williams went on to defend the scheme of the Finance Committee, which, with his amendment, would be the best and safest way yet suggested of bringing about what all parties professed to desire, the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed Mr. Williams' amendment because he thought there would arise a difficulty in determining what parties should be entitled to preference in conversion of greenbacks into bonds, when the amount to be so converted was limited to $2,000,000 a month.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the rule should be, "first come, first served."

Mr. SHERMAN replied that according to that rule a man in or near the Treasury Department could get served first every month.

Mr. WILLIAMS thought the difficulty suggested a very slight one compared with the great difficulty and injury that would arise from too rapid contraction.

Mr. MORTON said the amendment of the Senator from Oregon [Williams] was no better than the provision in the original bill, because it proposed to limit the amount of contraction to $2,000,000 a month; but he was opposed to all contraction as [illegible].

Mr. FESSENDEN thought it would be wiser to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds in exchange for greenbacks, and leave the time and amount of the issue to his discretion than to compel him to make the issue in an amount and time fixed by Congress.

The Senate then voted on the first clause of the amendment offered by Mr. Williams, limiting the amount of conversion to $2,000,000 a month, which was rejected, all the Senators present voting in the negative, except Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Davis, Dixon, Hendricks, Howe, Ross, Patterson, (Tenn.), and Williams.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely the bill to extend the limits of certain railroad grants in Iowa and Minnesota; also, adversely the bill amendatory of certain acts of Congress granting lands to the States of Iowa and Minnesota to aid in the construction of railroads.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Territories reported with amendments the bill to provide for the better administration of justice in the Territories of the United States.

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a joint resolution authorizing the North Pacific Railroad Company to issue first mortgage bonds to the extent of $25,000 per mile on its main road and branch to Portland Oregon.

RECESS.

Then at 4 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 7½.

EVENING SESSION.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The Senate reassembled at 7 o'clock and resumed the consideration of the River and Harbor bill. The appropriations for removing obstructions in the East River at Hell Gate and other places were reduced to $215,000. One of the amendments reported by the committee was to strike out the appropriation of $450,000 toward completing the Louisville & Portland canal, the appropriation to be made upon the condition that Kentucky relinquish her claim upon the canal to the general government. The amendment was discussed at length by Messrs. DAVIS, BUCKALEW, YATES, NYE, MORTON and HENDRICKS in favor of the appropriation, and STEWART and FRELINGHUYSEN against it.

While the amendment was still pending, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILL AWARDING PRIZE MONEY TO THE CREW OF THE KEARSARGE.

After some unimportant business, Mr. PIKE, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to pay Commodore John A. Winslow and officers and crew of the United States steamer Kearsarge $190,000 to be distributed as prize money, being the estimated value of the rebel piratical vessel Alabama, destroyed by the Kearsarge, on the 19th of June, 1864.

After some discussion the insertion of a proviso that no money should be paid to the assignee of any mariner entitled to a share, but only to the mariner himself, his wife or his children, the bill was passed—85 yeas to 26 nays.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to provide for the organization of a Provisional Government for the State of Mississippi. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The bill is as follows:

A Bill to provide for the organization of a Provisional Government for the State of Mississippi:

Be it enacted, &c., That for the better security of persons and property in Mississippi, the Constitutional Convention of said State, heretofore elected under and in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the several acts of Congress supplementary thereof and amendatory thereto, is hereby authorized to assemble forthwith upon call of the President thereof, and in case of his failure for thirty days to summons said convention, then the Commanding General of the Fourth Military District is hereby authorized and required by proclamation to summon said convention to assemble at the capital of said State, and said convention shall have and is hereby authorized to exercise the following powers in addition to the powers now authorized by law, to-wit: To appoint a Provisional Governor, to make removals and appointments of all State, county, township and other officers of the Provisional Government of said State; to authorize the Provisional Governor of said State to remove and appoint registers and judges of elections under said acts of Congress; to submit to the people said State Constitution heretofore framed by said convention, either with or without amendments; to provide ordinances for holding all elections authorized by said acts of Congress, and for ascertaining and declaring the result of said elections, and especially of any election which may be held for the ratification or rejection of any constitution which said convention may submit to the people of said State; to exempt from attachment or sale on execution for debt, household property, agricultural and mechanical implements and tools not exceeding in value the sum of $500 in any one case, and to pass such ordinances, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States as it may deem necessary to protect all persons in their lives, liberty and property. *Provided*: That said convention shall not continue in session more than thirty days, nor allow members thereof more than five dollars per day as compensation, nor more than ten cents per mile for travelling to and from the place of meeting.

SEC. 2. The several ordinances which may be passed by the Constitutional Convention of said State, as herein provided, shall be in force in said State till disapproved by Congress, or until Mississippi adopts a Constitution or State Government, and the same shall have been approved by Congress: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall deprive any person of trial by jury in the courts of said State for offences against the laws of said State.

SEC. 3. The military commanders in the cities of said State shall give aid to the officers of the Provisional Government of said State, in preserving peace and enforcing the laws, and especially in suppressing unlawful obstructions and forcible resistance to the execution of the laws.

SEC. 4. The said Provisional Government may, after the adjournment of said convention, remove from office, in said State, any person holding office therein and appoint a successor in his stead, and may fill all vacancies that occur by death, resignation or otherwise, subject, however, to the order and direction of the President of the United States, and the President of the United States may at any time remove such Provisional Governor and appoint a successor in his stead.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall by threats, intimidation, force or fraud attempt to prevent any citizen of Mississippi from voting who may be entitled to vote, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by fine of not less than [illegible] or by imprisonment for not less than [illegible] [illegible].

SEC. 6. The courts of the United States and [illegible]

form, and every citizen be entitled to all exemptions and immunities in this respect of the most favored citizens or class of citizens.

SEC. 8. All acts and parts of acts, as far as the same may be in conflict with the provisions of this act are, hereby repealed.

BUTLER'S RESOLUTION OF CENSURE.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Butler's resolution protesting against the manner of procedure and orders of the President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, occupied the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*

Mr. BUTLER concluded his remarks commenced yesterday in advocacy of the resolution.

Mr. WOODBURY (Vt.) argued that in counting the electoral votes the House was not a mere cipher, but had rights to sustain and duties to perform, and that the decision of the presiding officer was correct in ordering the tellers to proceed with the count.

Mr. LOGAN said he should not attempt to go over the questions discussed by the various gentlemen who had preceded him. He was in favor of having the rule governing the count of electoral votes made clear and distinct. He was opposed to the adoption of the resolution, because he held that there was no intentional violation of the rule on the part of the presiding officer. He agreed with Mr. Woodbridge, that the error committed by the presiding officer was in receiving the objections of the gentleman from Massachusetts in the first place. He would not vote for any resolution that would contain the slightest sting or reflection on the brave and patriotic Senator from Ohio, and he purposed submitting a motion to lay it on the table. So far as the conduct which has been characterized as disgraceful was concerned, he had naught to say. He was sorry to witness the scene. It was an exciting moment. There might be some excuse or palliation for the conduct that was witnessed. He did not participate in it, nor did he sympathise with either side then or now. Who was it that the House was asked to censure? A man sixty-nine years of age, the presiding officer of the Senate, the presiding officer of the Joint Convention—a man who has been thirty years in harness; a man who stood in the vanguard, the old Captain of the Legion of liberty, on whose head Heaven has showered the bouquets of its sunshine, who stands as the great living monument of this great age. The House was asked to inflict a sting on him because he had accidentally done wrong. Were members ready to do that? Were they ready to assign to ignominy a man who had been born a patriot, and would die a patriot? Nothing would give him greater satisfaction than to have that resolution withdrawn. He did not believe there was a man in the House who could put his hand on his heart, and know that he was ready to censure Benjamin Wade in the idea that he had acted from any improper motive.

Mr. BUTLER. I never did say that; I never shall.

Mr. LOGAN. Hence I say that I should prefer to see the resolution withdrawn.

Mr. BUTLER. I never have believed, and I do not now believe, that Ben. Wade ever meant to do, or ever had done, an intentional wrong; but I do believe the privileges of the House have been invaded. That question has been discussed. It is necessary to have legislation so that this will never happen again. Waiving all pride of opinion, and with a distinct enunciation that I have never censured Ben Wade, or meant to for any intentional wrong of his, but that his act, acting under the Senate, or under whatever influence he was, was an invasion of the privileges of the House. I am ready to withdraw the resolution and accept a substitute suggested by the gentleman from New York (Kelsey).

Mr. Kelsey's amendment reads as follows:

Resolved, That the subject of the amendment of the joint rules governing the convention of the two houses for counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President, be referred to a select committee of five with power to report.

Messrs. PRUYN and MULLINS had other substitutes which they desired to offer, but Mr. LOGAN declined to yield for that purpose.

Mr. FARNSWORTH raised the question of order, that the substitute did not present a privileged question, and was not germane to the original resolution.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.* (Mr. Dawes) overruled the point of order.

Mr. FARNSWORTH appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. KELLEY moved to lay the appeal on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 131; nays, 30.

Mr. LOGAN, resuming his remarks, said: A longer discussion of the subject would keep up a disturbing element in the House. He had concluded that the discussion and the excitement should cease. He believed that the proper way to arrive at that result was to have the resolution and amendments laid on the table. A resolution might then be offered and referred to a committee disconnected entirely with the idea of censure, but looking merely to an amendment of the rule governing the counting of electoral votes. He, therefore, moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 130; nays, 55, as follows:

YEAS.

Allison, Ames, Ashley (O.), Baker, Barnes, Barnum, Beaman, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Bingham, Blaine, Bowen, Boyden, Boyer, Broomall, Buckland, Buckley, Burr, Butler (Tenn.), Cake, Callis, Cary, Chanler, Churchill, Clark (O.), Cobb, Coburn, Connell, Dawes, Dewees, Dixon, Dockery, Dodge, Eckley, Eggleston, Elliott (Ark.), Farnsworth, Ferry, Ferris, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Griswold, Halsey, [illegible] Orth, [illegible]

[illegible]

NAYS.

Archer, Ashley (Nev.), Axtell, Baldwin, Banks, Benton, Boutwell, Bromwell, Butler (Mass.), Clark (Kansas), Clift, Corley, Cullom, Dickey, Donnelly, Driggs, [illegible], Eldridge, [illegible]

[illegible]

A motion was [illegible] the table, which [illegible]

The next Bill [illegible] to authorize the [illegible] Railroad from [illegible] question being [illegible] yeas 100, nays [illegible]

Ashley (Nev.), Ashley (O.), Banks, Barnes, Beatty, Beaman, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Broomall, Buckland, Buckley, Cake, Callis, Clarke (Kan.), Cliff, Cobb, Coburn, Cooley, Connell, Covode, Cullom, Dawes, Dockery, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Edwards, Ela, Eliot (Mass.), [illegible]

Archer, Axtell, Baker, Baldwin, Barnum, Beck, Benjamin, Boyer, Broomall, Burr, Butler (Mass.), Carey, Chanler, Dawes, Eldridge, Getz, Golladay, Graver, [illegible]

Messrs. Cake, [illegible] were in favor [illegible] Messrs. Kerr, [illegible] were opposed [illegible]

Mr. WOOD [illegible] ing it read "A [illegible] constitutional [illegible] take control of [illegible] try." Rejected [illegible]

THE COUNTING [illegible]

Mr. PRUYN [illegible] *Resolved*, That [illegible] arose on the late [illegible] dent and Vice P[illegible] be referred to [illegible] Laws, to inquire [illegible] legislation as it [illegible] such cases, and [illegible] General to prepare [illegible] more of the several [illegible] may be used by [illegible] President in the [illegible] devolve upon the [illegible] Objected to [illegible]

The House [illegible] until half-past [illegible] clusively for co[illegible]

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.

SENATE.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported adversely to the close or abandonment of the Knightstown Soldiers' Home.

The Judiciary Committee in the contested election case, involving the right to the seat from Martin, Pike and Dubois Counties, reported that William H. Montgomery is entitled to the seat now held by Mr. Houghton. The report was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Hughes read an article from the *Sunday Mirror* charging him with corruption, and demanded an investigation that should put the stamp of condemnation upon him or the article, and if found to be a malicious falsehood, that the libeller should be punished in some way. Referred to the Judiciary Committee with power to sit during the session and send for persons and papers.

Mr. Hughes offered resolutions to the effect that no further legislative action was necessary as regards the old internal improvement bonds held by the General Government; that the Finance Committee be instructed to report a bill to pay interest due and to become due and the principal of all bonds that are now due on outstanding internal improvement bonds, and that the settlement of the war claims against the General Government by the Adjutant General be referred to the Finance Committee.

The first resolution was adopted. The second was opposed for fear it might involve the payment of the Wabash Canal debt and interest, and was made the special order for next Tuesday.

HOUSE.

The bill in regard to teaching German in common schools was passed—yeas, 77; nays, 7.

Some members explained their affirmative vote upon the ground that it would have practical operation in but few cities and towns in the State.

The special committee in regard to the claims of the State upon the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad Company, made a lengthy report, giving a history of its affairs. The committee concluded that the provision in the charter giving the State power to regulate the tariff of freight and fare when its profits reached 15 per cent and over, involved questions which more properly belong to the Judiciary Committee, and finally recommended the appointment of a special committee to confer with the Attorney General and Governor, in regard to the expediency of testing the rights of the State by judicial investigation. Messrs. Osborn, Baskirk and Cofford, were appointed the committee.

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that a board of trustees shall examine and control both the Northern and Southern prisons.

A bill was reported providing for the location of the Agricultural College in Hancock county.

The Life Insurance Companies bill requiring a paid up capital of $100,000 was ordered to engrossment.

The county officers' salary bill was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The bill extending Justices certain jurisdiction to $200 and $300 was ordered to engrossment.

The bill providing for a geographical survey of the State, and appointment of State Geologist with a salary of $1,800, providing an annual appropriation of $5,000, was ordered engrossed.

Adjourned until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 12.

HOUSE.

The House, during the morning session, referred a large number of bills which were introduced and passed, of which the most important was one increasing the per diem of Inspectors and Supervisors to three dollars.

The afternoon session was devoted to the consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the House General Railroad Aid law. An amendment, limiting amount of municipal aid to any or all railroads to ten per cent, prevailed by a large vote.

A motion was made to allow only tax-paying electors to vote on a municipal aid proposition. An animated debate followed, the motion being supported by Messrs. Baxter, W. D. Williams and Wilcox, and opposed by Messrs Sanford, Swift, Huston, Rufford and Hurlbut. The motion was finally defeated, and the amendment was adopted, requiring not a majority of all electors, but only a majority of those voting.

Without finishing consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

SENATE.

The Senate devoted most of its session to the consideration of the bill dividing the Second Judicial Circuit, and creating the Fifteenth Circuit. It was amended by detaching Van Buren County from the Nineteenth Circuit, and adding it to the Second, and then the whole question was debated at much length, the matter of the general redistricting of the State being involved. Finally the bill was passed [illegible] of St. Joseph [illegible] the Fifteenth Circuit, and the proposition to [illegible]

The General Railroad Aid law was again up and modified by requiring a vote of two-thirds of the electors of the municipality instead of the tax-paying electors, and by allowing villages to vote aid when the towns in which they are located do not.

The Senate then debated at length a resolution for the payment of the famous Board claim and it was carried by a vote of 18 to 11.

CRIME.

Fatal Attack Upon a Railroad Conductor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 12.

At Peru, Indiana, last night, Conductor Theodore Corwin, on the Wabash & Western Railroad, was shot by a man whom he had put off his train for attempting to steal his passage by hiding in a freight car. After Corwin had got him off the train, the man said to him, "I know you, I think," at the same time drawing a large navy revolver and shooting at him, without taking effect. Again he fired a second shot, his ball striking a book and package of papers, passing through both, all a rib near the heart, from which it glanced and entered his abdomen, where it still remains. A brother of Corwin attacked the would be assassin, knocking him down with his lamp, but he made his escape, and after running a few yards from the brothers, he turned and fired the three remaining loads at them. In making his escape he dropped his hat and package, by which it is hoped he may be detected. Corwin is in a very critical condition, with no hopes of lasting through to-night. One man was arrested at Rensselaer, but since discharged, the evidence against him not being sufficient to bind him over. The railroad company ran a special train from this place, where Corwin resides, to Peru, containing his wife and friends. The community is considerably excited and are using every exertion for the arrest of the party.

Murders in Michigan.

DETROIT, Feb. 12.—A young man named McEvoy, was murdered in Kalamazoo last evening. Two men have been arrested.

O. W. Woodcock was shot and killed near Battle Creek, last night, by John Delancy, who detected Woodcock stealing from his smoke-house.

CANADA.

The Execution of Whalen—His Body Denied to His Friends—Fenian Sympathy and Excitement.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—The government refused to give up Whalen's body to his friends for a wake. The Fenians threaten a large demonstration in Montreal unless the body is given up. The Irishmen of Quebec held a large meeting Wednesday, and called on the Lieutenant Governor, asking that Whalen be respited. They passed resolutions sympathising with Whalen's widow.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—It was seriously thought this morning that an organization had been formed for the purpose of rescuing Whalen's body, which is still in possession of the authorities. Active preparations are made to meet any outbreak. It is rumored that several seizures of arms were made to-day.

Steamboat Burned and Sixty-three Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—A despatch from Jefferson, Texas, reports that the steamer Nellie Stevens was destroyed by fire in Caddo Lake, Red River, last night, and sixty-three lives were lost. Among them were W. A. Broadwell, T. L. Lyon and his son Frank, of New Orleans. Forty-three survived and were taken to Jefferson on the steamer Dixie. The steamboat and cargo were a total loss.

Resignation of Governor Brownlow.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 12.—Governor Brownlow tendered his resignation to the Legislature to-day to take effect on the 21st inst.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 12.—COTTON—Receipts, 25,094 bales. Exports for the week—to Liverpool, 19,448 bales; to the continent, 6,563 bales; coastwise, 3,319 bales; stock, 15,067 bales; sales to-day, 5,300 bales; for week, 28,150 bales; market steady; middlings, [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; superfine, $6.12; double extra, $7.25; treble do $7.50. Corn scarce at [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Bran firm at $1.30.

HAY—Supply light; market firm; prime, $26.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull. Bacon—Jobbing, [illegible]. Lard firm; tierce, 20½@21c; keg, 22@22½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar active and higher; prime, 13½c; yellow, clarified, 15½c. Molasses—Prime, 80@75c.

WHISKEY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.00@1.07½.

COFFEE—None in first hands; fair, 15@15½c; prime, 17@17½c.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.

There will be a regular communication of UNION PARK LODGE, No. 610, at their Lodge Room, No. 666 West Lake-st., this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock sharp. Work on E. A. and F. C. Degrees.

GEO. A. PHILBRICK, Secretary.

MASONIC.

A Special Convocation of WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M., this Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. Work on P. M. and M. E. M. Degrees.

JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

The Skating Season.

WEST SIDE RINK.

MASQUERADE advertised for to-night is Postponed until further notice.

Wanted.

WANTED.

We are now closing out our business and are desirous of procuring for our chief bookkeeper and correspondent, Mr. S. BENNETT, an engagement in a first-class house needing the services of an experienced accountant and thoroughly reliable man.

PARTRIDGE & SMITH,

Wholesale Dry Goods, 94 and 96 Michigan-av.

Business Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1862. INCORPORATED 1867.

WESTERN WHITE LEAD CO.

CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead, Zinc Paints,

Colors, Pure Linseed Oil Putty, &c.

Office 21 LaSalle-st. [illegible] Corner Kingsbury [illegible]

[illegible] Sec. & Treas.

Magic Binder.

SISSON'S

MAGIC BINDER.

[illegible] The trade supplied [illegible]

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, [illegible]

Books and Stationery.

THE GREAT BOOK HOUSE

OF

W. B. KEEN & COOKE,

Publishers, Booksellers,

AND

STATIONERS,

Nos. 113 and 115 State-st.

CHICAGO.

Our NEW BOOK PREMISES are now complete and open to the public. The ELEGANT DOUBLE STORE, in Athens marble, fitted up expressly for our business, with all the modern improvements, fronts 50 feet on State-st., is 150 feet in depth and five stories high, with a fine, airy basement, for purposes of packing, &c., giving ample facilities, never before possessed, for the DISPLAY of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, and the quick despatch of business.

THE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

is perfect in all its appointments, and our customers may rely upon having their orders filled fully and expeditiously, at all seasons of the year, as the stock will be at all times complete. Dealers will find it to their advantage to buy of us instead of sending East for their supplies.

THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT

is considered by connoisseurs a marvel of beauty, perfection—a spot where lovers of "the true, beautiful and good" may linger, and where the wants of all book buyers may be perfectly satisfied. Upon the long range of shelves are displayed all the Standard Works in every department of literature, "from grave to gay" in plain, library, and costly binding. The Poets, Historians, Novelists, Books of Travel and Voyages, Medicine, Theology and Religion, Philosophy and Ethics, Education and Morals, Biography, Letters and Speeches, Literary History and Criticism, the Drama, Humor and Satire, Juveniles' Sports and Amusements, etc., etc.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

is extensive, embracing BLANK BOOKS of every grade and description. STATIONERS' TIN WARE, STATIONERS' STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, also every article for the Counting Room, Insurance Companies, Banks and Corporations.

THE LADIES' STATIONERY DEPARTMENT,

is perfected on a scale unsurpassed East or West. In connection with the well-known Engraving House of MESSRS. LOWELL & BRETT, BOSTON,

We are prepared to execute in the finest style of the art, Monograms, Coats-of-Arms, Wedding Cards, Invitation Cards, etc., with the greatest despatch, and to the satisfaction of all who favor us with their patronage. Our style of

Initial Stamping

cannot be excelled, being executed by the most competent workmen, upon LOWELL & BRETT'S PATENT REVERSIBLE STAMPING PRESS, which press is pronounced by GIMBREDE and others to be perfection.

NEW BOOKS from all Publishers will be received in advance of Eastern Publication, and will be furnished at the earliest moment to our customers who desire them.

It is our design to represent fully upon our shelves the publications of every reputable publishing house in the United States. The publications of the following well-known houses will be constantly in stock, and furnished at lowest figures, FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT:

1—D. APPLETON & CO.,
2—HARPER & BROS.,
3—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
4—E. H. BUTLER & CO.,
5—IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
6—BREWER & TILESTON,
7—TAGGARD & THOMPSON,
8—COWPERTHWAITE & CO.,
9—C. SCRIBNER & CO.,
10—A. S. BARNES & CO.,
11—WILSON, HINKLE & CO.,
12—FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.,
13—LEE & SHEPARD,
14—WOOLWORTH, AINSWORTH & CO.,
15—GEO. W. CARLETON,
16—CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFLEFINGER,
17—SHELDON & CO.,
18—LEYPOLDT & HOLT,
19—MASON BROS.,
20—DICK & FITZGERALD,
21—D. & J. SADLIER,
22—CROCKER & BREWSTER,
23—G. & C. MERRIAM,
24—ROUTLEDGE & SONS,
25—T. B. PETERSON & BRO.,
26—J. E. TILTON & CO.,
27—A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO.,
28—JOHN WILEY & SON,
29—G. P. PUTNAM & SON,
30—HURD & HOUGHTON,
31—ORANGE JUDD & CO.,
32—S. R. WELLS,
33—M. W. DODD,
34—GOULD & LINCOLN,
35—ROBERTS BROS.,
36—A. K. LORING,
37—LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
38—THOS. NELSON SONS.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

The current popular English publications will be found on our counters at the earliest moment.

BOOKS BY MAIL—Under the present Postal Law, books can be sent BY MAIL to all of the States and Territories. WE WILL MAIL ANY BOOK PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES (not over 4 lbs. in weight), postage pre-paid, on receipt of the advertised price for the same.

We respectfully invite a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the members of our firm during a period of over twenty years, and beg to assure our friends that, by dealing with us, they will share the benefits of our long experience—ample capital and most liberal arrangements with Eastern publishers and manufacturers.

TEACHERS, HEADS OF COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES, and all interested in the intellectual development of the West, are cordially invited to make themselves at home in our

Educational Department,

where can be seen all of the most recent and approved School and College Text Books, and where they can receive copies for examination GRATIS, or supplies for introduction on SPECIAL TERMS.

W. B. KEEN & COOKE,

Wholesale and Retail Booksellers,

NEW MARBLE BUILDING,

Nos. 113 and 115 State-st., Chicago.

Hats and Caps.

HATS.

Spring Style SILK HATS, New and natty styles

BUSINESS HATS

JUST OUT.

J. BARSTOW, 104 Randolph-st.

Head Dress.

We are showing all of the

SPRING PATTERNS,

Both in Dress and Undress Hats.

Brewster, Hatter, Sherman House.

GENTLEMEN'S

Spring Hats!

At BISHOP & BARNES'

FASHIONABLE HATTERS, 115 LAKE-ST.

YOUNG MEN'S HATS.

A Variety of New Styles

JUST RECEIVED BY

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

99 STATE and 118 LAKE-ST.

Furs.

ERMINE OPERA FURS.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

MUFFS AND COLLARS,

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

ALSO,

ASTRAKAN SACQUES

AND

DARK MINK SETS,

AT REDUCED PRICES, AT

J. A. SMITH & CO.'S,

99 State and 118 Lake-sts.

New Publications.

COMMENCEMENT

OF THE

Revolution'

OVERTHROW

OF THE

Present Legal Marriage.

Woman's Declaration of

INDEPENDENCE

THE "CHICAGOAN," FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 20, CONTAINS MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON'S VIEWS OF THE MURDER, AT NAPERVILLE, OF A WOMAN'S LOVER, BY HER HUSBAND, AND A PAPER BY MRS. MILLS, DECLARING "THE MARRIAGE INSTITUTION A FAILURE."

The CHICAGOAN, for the week ending February 20, contains Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Views of the Murder, at Naperville, of a Woman's Lover, by Her Husband, and a Paper by Mrs. Mills, declaring "The Marriage Institution a Failure."

The CHICAGOAN has won a handsome success as a Literary and Family Weekly, and sustains the cause of WOMAN on the platform that it conceives to be the correct one. The type is set, and the matter, to a large extent, written or prepared by women, thus doing a PRACTICAL WORK for woman.

The CHICAGOAN, for Feb. 20, is NOW READY. Sold by Newsdealers, and at Publication Office.

TERMS—$2.50 per year in advance; Single Copies 7 cents, sent by mail 10 cents.

H. N. F. LEWIS, Publisher,

113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

A New Novel by the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe"

D. APPLETON & CO.,

Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st.,

Publish This Day;

THE CHAPLET OF PEARLS,

BY MISS YONGE,

Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," "Heartsease," &c. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper, $1.50; Cloth, $2.

No woman of recent times has enjoyed a greater reputation as a novelist than Miss Yonge. "The Heir of Redclyffe" attained a very great popularity, as one of the master-works in modern fiction, and other of her productions have exhibited an equal power in depicting the home-life of England, and in portraying character. "The Chaplet of Pearls" is written in the pure style, has the exalted moral sentiment, and possesses the strength of interest, manifested in all the author's other books.

D. APPLETON & CO. publish, handsomely illustrated, bound in paper covers or muslin. Price in paper, $1.50; in cloth, $2.

1. TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE. A Novel. By Lady Georgiana Fullerton.
2. THE CLEVER WOMAN OF THE FAMILY. By Miss Yonge, author of the "Heir of Redclyffe," "Heartsease," &c.
3. JOSEPH II. AND HIS COURT. By Louisa Muhlbach.
4. FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COURT. By Louisa Muhlbach.
5. BERLIN AND SANS-SOUCI; Or, FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS FRIENDS. By Louisa Muhlbach.
6. THE MERCHANT OF BERLIN. By Louisa Muhlbach.
7. FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS FAMILY. By Louisa Muhlbach.
8. HENRY VIII. AND CATHARINE PARR. By Louisa Muhlbach.
9. LOUISA OF PRUSSIA AND HER TIMES. By Louisa Muhlbach.
10. MARIE ANTOINETTE AND HER SON. By Louisa Muhlbach.
11. THE DAUGHTER OF AN EMPRESS. By Louisa Muhlbach.
12. NAPOLEON AND THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA. By Louisa Muhlbach.
13. THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE. By Louisa Muhlbach.
14. NAPOLEON AND BLUCHER. An Historical Romance. By Louisa Muhlbach.
15. COUNT MIRABEAU. An Historical Novel. By Theodore Mundt.
16. A STORMY LIFE. A Novel. By Lady Georgiana Fullerton, author of "Too Strange Not to be True."
17. OLD FRITZ AND THE NEW ERA. By Louisa Muhlbach.
18. ANDREAS HOFER. By Louisa Muhlbach.
19. DORA. By Julia Kavanagh.
20. JOHN MILTON AND HIS TIMES. By Max Ring.
21. BEAUMARCHAIS. An Historical Tale. By A. E. Brachvogel.
22. GOETHE AND SCHILLER. By Louisa Muhlbach.
23. A CHAPLET OF PEARLS. By Miss Yonge.

Either of the above sent free by mail to any address in the United States on receipt of price.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, NO. 1289,

For the week ending Feb. 13, contains The Materials of the Universe, *Fraser's Magazine*; Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II, No. IX—The Philosopher, *Blackwood's Magazine*; Personal Recollections of Lord Byron, *Under the Crown*; The Country House on the Rhine, Part XIII, by Berthold Auerbach, author of "On the Heights," &c., translated for THE LIVING AGE from *Die Presse*; Leaflet Lists, Part IV, *Cornhill Magazine*; The Conference, *Spectator*; The Devil turned Precisian, *The Leader*; The American Ambassador, *The Leader*; Notes on Pain, *People's Magazine*; besides short articles and poetry.

To new subscribers, remitting to the publishers for the year 1869, THE LIVING AGE is sent from the beginning of Auerbach's romance (No. 1271) to Jan. 1, 1869, *free of charge*.

LITTELL & GAY, Publishers,

30 Bromfield-st., Boston.

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE,

Five Acres within one block of Kenwood Depot.

The most valuable piece at this Station.

GEO. W. WAITE & SON

199 LASALLE-ST.,

Oriental Building, No. 31.

State-st. Property.

We offer for sale, for a few days, a thirty-seven years' lease of one of the choicest business locations in the city of Chicago, sixty feet south of Madison-st., on the east side of State-st. In view of the rapid developments, present and prospective, in that locality, we are certain that no such opportunity for choice investment is offered in this market. Capitalists will do well to examine this.

M. KNOWLES & CO., Real Estate Agents,

Room 3, No. 115 Madison-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A first-class brick house on Rush-st., south of Superior-st., containing 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements; with a brick stable. Lot 50x180 feet. Price $30,000. Range, furnace, gas fixtures, &c., will be thrown in. Apply to BRYAN LATHROP, Bryan Hall, 69 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE

At a great bargain, six acres one-half of a mile west of city limits, between Madison and Lake-sts. Inquire at No. 61 Michigan-av.

Financial Agency.

NATIONAL FINANCIAL AGENCY

With head branches in every city in the United States, SAMUEL ROGERS & CO. are hereby appointed our sole Western Agents for the city of Chicago, with power to appoint sub-agencies in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

E. E. ROBERTS & CO.,

No. 13 Wall-st., New York City.

[illegible]

S. ROGERS & CO.,

Western Agents of National Financial Agency.

[illegible]

OFFICE—Room 7 Speed's Block, No. 125 [illegible]

Dry Goods.

NOTICE.

The copartnership under the style of

PARTRIDGE & SMITH,

DRY GOODS JOBBERS,

Having expired by its own limitation, the business will be transferred to the well-known and popular house of

BOWEN, WHITMAN & WINSLOW,

15 & 17 Randolph st.,

Where Messrs. Partridge & Smith will be happy to see all their old friends. Mr. Partridge will attend specially to the settlement of our old accounts, and Mr. Smith will take pleasure in supplying the wants of our old customers from the

LARGE & ATTRACTIVE STOCK

Always to be found in our new location.

PARTRIDGE & SMITH.

Life Insurance.

NATIONAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS

Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:

1st National Bank Building,

PHILADELPHIA.

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS:

Clarence H. Clark, Jay Cooke, F. Ratchford Starr, W. G. Moorhead, George F. Tyler, J. Hinckley Clark, E. A. Rollins, Henry D. Cooke, W. E. Chandler, John D. Defrees, Edward Dodge, H. C. Fahnestock.

OFFICERS:

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

Medical Advisory Board:

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department, U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

Solicitors and Attorneys:

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:

It is a National Company, chartered by Special Act of Congress, 1868.

It has a Paid-up Capital of $1,000,000.

It offers Low Rates of Premium.

It furnishes Larger Insurance than other Companies for the same money.

It is Definite and Certain in its Terms.

It is a Home Company in Every Locality.

Its Policies are Exempt from Attachment.

There are no Unnecessary Restrictions in the Policies.

Every Policy is Non-Forfeitable.

Policies may be taken which pay to the Insured their Full Amount and Return All the Premiums, so that the Insurance Costs only the Interest on the Annual Payments.

Policies may be taken that will pay to the Insured after a certain number of years, during life, an Annual Income of One-tenth the Amount named in the Policy.

No Extra Rate is charged for Risks upon the Lives of Females.

It insures not to pay Dividends, but at so Low a cost that Dividends will be Impossible.

LOCAL AGENTS ARE WANTED in every city and town; and application from competent parties for such agencies, with suitable endorsements, should be addressed to the Company's General Agents only in their respective districts.

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

JAY COOKE & CO., New York, for New York State and Northern New Jersey.
JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C., for Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia, and West Virginia.
E. W. CLARK & CO., for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. B. S. Russell, Harrisburg, Manager for Central and Western Pennsylvania.
J. ALDEN ELLIS & CO., Chicago, for Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.
Hon. STEPHEN MILLER, St. Paul, for Minnesota and N. W. Wisconsin.
JOHN W. ELLIS & CO., Cincinnati, for Ohio and Central and Southern Indiana.
T. B. EDGAR, St. Louis, for Missouri and Kansas.
S. A. KEAN & CO., Detroit, for Michigan and Northern Indiana.
A. M. MOTHERSHEAD, Omaha, for Nebraska.
JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO., Baltimore, for Maryland.
NEW ENGLAND GENERAL AGENCY, under the direction of E. A. ROLLINS and W. E. CHANDLER, of the Board of Directors. J. P. TUCKER, Manager, 1 Merchants' Exchange, State-st., Boston.
S. A. KEAN & CO., Detroit, for Michigan and Northern Illinois.

Confectionery.

MARON'S GLACES,

Manufactured fresh, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, by

SCANLAN, BRO. & COLBURN

78 STATE-ST.

Also, fresh Chocolate Caramels, Fruit Creams, Chocolate Creams, Crystallized Fruit, Chocolatines, &c., &c., every day.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

Our Store will be closed to-day—Saturday—at 4 o'clock, afternoon, in order to prepare for the sale of a large Bankrupt Stock of general Dry Goods that we have lately purchased.

Sale will commence on Monday. Bargains will be offered.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

136 LAKE-ST.

JONATHAN BURR'S ESTATE.

Any person or institution having possession of any papers or packages belonging to the late JONATHAN BURR, is requested to deliver them to the HON. JAMES B. BRADWELL, Probate Judge, or give information thereof to the undersigned,

JOSIAH L. JAMES.

Chicago, Feb. 11, 1869.

Kalamazoo Three-Horse Clevis.

CAUTION.

Suits in the United States Court for the State of Michigan have been commenced for infringements, and all parties selling or using any of or arrangement with our worthless devices [illegible] will be prosecuted [illegible].

Kalamazoo, Feb. 1, 1869. [illegible], Secretary.

[illegible], Agents for State of Iowa.

Hair Restorer.

ANY PERSONS

Who are losing their hair, or who are already bald, can have their hair restored to its natural state [illegible]

[illegible]

Fire Extinguisher.

PUTS OUT FIRE INSTANTLY

THE NEW BABCOCK PATENT

FIRE EXTINGUISHER!

Always Ready! Never Fails!

Six gallons of water in the engine charged with carbonic acid gas, equal to at least 450 gallons of common water.

Is charged in thirty seconds.

Can be recharged, when wanted, in one minute.

Throws 60 feet.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

THE NORTHWESTERN

FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.,

F. W. FARWELL, Sec'y,

122 Washington-st,

CHICAGO.

Teas.

HERRICK & HOUGHTALING

OFFER THEIR "NEW CROP"

SEASON

1868

TEAS.

NOW ARRIVING BY PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S STEAMERS,

60 DAYS DIRECT

FROM

CHINA and JAPAN.

GREAT BARGAINS.

14 & 16 Vesey-st.,

(NEXT TO ASTOR HOUSE)

NEW YORK.

Close Wholesale Buyers will do well to examine our TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Poultry Exhibition.

POULTRY EXHIBITION.

THE SPRING EXHIBITION OF THE

Northwestern Poultry Association,

Will be held at

RICE & JACKSON'S HALL,

Corner West Randolph and Jefferson-sts., Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, February 17th, 18th and 19th.

LIBERAL PREMIUM LIST.

Competition Open to All.

SPECIMENS SOLICITED FROM ABROAD.

For premium lists or any information, address (with stamp), W. T. SHEPHERD, Corresponding Secretary, 243 South Water-st.

To Rent.

TO RENT.

STORES

167 & 169 Lake-st.,

40x180 FEET.

The above well-known premises will be divided and leased, separately or as one Store, as may be desired. A five years' lease may be secured at a fair valuation. For terms, &c., address

ROSS & GOSSAGE.

TO RENT.

The elegant store, Nos. 94 and 96 Michigan-av., formerly occupied by PARTRIDGE & SMITH, Dry Goods Jobbers. Said store is 52 feet wide by 181 feet deep, five stories and basement. Inquire of

PARTRIDGE & SMITH.

TO RENT.

The First and Second Lofts of Store 74 and 76 Lake-st.

E. S. L. FAXON & CO.

Clothing.

February 28th

Is the last day this season, that ELY sells his goods at fifteen per cent less than REGULAR RATES.

Early spring goods made at SAME RATE.

ELY, Tailor, Draper,

Hosier and Glover,

3 and 4 Washington-st.

Transportation.

NAVIGATION OPEN.

For Milwaukee, Sheboygan and Two Rivers.

The staunch propeller THURSDELL will leave Goodrich Steamboat Landing, below Rush-st. Bridge, on Saturday evening, February 13, at 7 o'clock.

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

Ocean Steamers.

Cunard Line of Mail Steamers,

Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

AUSTRALASIAN, HECLA, SAMARIA, ALEPPO, JAVA, SIBERIA, CHINA, PALMYRA, TRIPOLI, CUBA, [illegible]

One of the above First-Class Iron Mail Steamers is intended to sail as follows:

From Liverpool (calling at Cork Harbor) for New York direct every Saturday.

From Liverpool (calling at Cork Harbor) for New York, via Boston, every Tuesday.

From New York for Liverpool (calling at Cork Harbor) every Thursday.

Certificates issued to bring out passengers from any part of Europe at lowest rates.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green, New York.

For steerage passage, [illegible] to E. CUNARD, [illegible] General Agent, [illegible] Lake-st., Chicago.

JAMES BRYCE, Passenger Agent.

For Sale.

APPLE SEEDS.

A prime article. $9 per Bushel.

Address A. KIDDER, Chicago, Illinois, or

J. H. KIDDER, Probate, Champaign Co., [illegible]

Watches.

WALTHAM

WATCHES.

3-4 PLATE—18 SIZE.

These Watches are by far the finest Watches made in this country, and are not surpassed anywhere, either in design, beauty, finish, or accuracy as timekeepers.

It is well known, at least to the Trade, that in this country, Watches of this quality are not even attempted to be made, except at WALTHAM.

FULL PLATE—18 SIZE.

The above represents the upper plates of the best and leading full plate Watch made in the United States. It is only in the manufacture of full plate Watches that there is even the appearance of competition, in this country, and here again the large experience and superior organization of the Waltham Company appear to advantage.

The Waltham Company make five styles of full plate Watches, which have for years been recommended by the trade as thoroughly

Durable and Accurate Timekeepers.

These Watches now combine the

Best and Latest Improvements

AND ARE PRODUCED AT LEAST

Twenty-five Per Cent Cheaper,

In their various grades, than any other full plate Watches offered in this market.

For sale by all leading Jewellers.

N. MATSON & CO., Agents,

117 Lake-st., Chicago.

ELGIN

WATCHES.

NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY:

Having carefully examined and tested your watches, we find them perfect in all their parts, of fine finish and well adapted to the wants of the time-keeping public. We consider them the best made watches in America for the price, and equal to the finest European Watches, for accurate time, that cost double or three times the money. We cheerfully recommend them to all parties wishing good time-keepers:

NOWLIN & McELWAIN,
GILES BRO. & CO.,
W. H. & J. B. MAYO,
WENDELL & HYMAN,
HOWES, HODGES & HAMILTON,
E. W. NORRIS & CO.,
W. S. C. MILLER & CO.,
J. C. AMBERG,
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
C. F. HAPPEL & CO.,
B. F. NORRIS & CO.,
E. KRONBERG & CO.

The names above will be recognized as the leading Jewellers of Chicago. They have no pecuniary interest in the company, but freely testify as to the genuine merits of the watches, which for the past year have been sold by them.

National Watch Company, Chicago:

GENTS: The watches of your make sold by us during the past year have, with scarcely an exception, given more than ordinary satisfaction, and are proving to be all that you claim for them as accurate and durable time-keepers.

Taking into consideration the improvements you have introduced in their construction, and the general fineness of finish of even the lowest grade, we regard them as being well worth their price, and take great satisfaction in selling them to such of our customers as desire good time-keepers.

PALMER, BACHELDERS & CO.,
162 Washington-st., Boston.

WARREN & SPADONE,
4 Maiden Lane, New York.

WHEELER, PARSONS & CO.,
2 Maiden Lane, New York.

SCOTT & HENNEGER,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JENKINS & HATCH,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

MIDDLETON BROS.,
3 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Ladies' Watches, of elegant design and finish, and a Gentleman's Watch, of equal merit for unsurpassed time-keeping qualities with the "B. W. Raymond," but of smaller size, superior to anything yet manufactured in this country, will shortly be placed in market.

No Movements Retailed by the Company.

Call on Your Jeweller and Ask to See the Elgin Watches.

Business Office and Salesroom National Watch Company:

159 & 161 LAKE-ST., Chicago.

WALTHAM

WATCHES.

Attention is called to the very fine Watch known as the ¾ plate 16 size, manufactured by the American Watch Company.

These Watches are the finest specimens of American made Watches now offered to the public, and are unsurpassed anywhere as accurate timekeepers.

I keep also for sale a full line of the full-plate Watches made at Waltham, which I warrant as thoroughly reliable timepieces, and in view of the quality, variety and finish, the best Watches now offered at similar prices in this market.

A. H. MILLER, Jeweller,

Corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

STEM-WINDING

WALTHAM

WATCHES.

These Watches are, in design, beauty and finish, equal to the best made anywhere. The manufacture of watches of this fine grade is not attempted elsewhere in this country.

NOWLIN & McELWAIN,

63 Clark-st.

OROIDE WATCH PRICE LIST.

[illegible]

J. STEINHOUSE, Agent.

[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership existing under the firm name of GEORGE WALL & MARSHALL, is this day dissolved and null and void, and dissolved by mutual consent.

GEO. M. GREENWALD.

Chicago, Jan. 26, 1869.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

Chicago, Feb. 12, 1869.

Financial.

WANTED.

[illegible]

THE

GENUINE

REVOLUTION

Will Commence Feb. 15th.

AT

73 LAKE-ST.

Fire Brick.

FIRE BRICK.

"J. M. 1" Brick, $60 per thousand.

"J. M." " 50 "

Also, CUPOLA BRICK and BAKERS' TILE, and Prepared Fire Clay by the barrel.

Manufactured and sold by the

JOLIET MOUND CO.,

AT JOLIET, ILL.

Office and Yard in Chicago, CORNER OF WELLS AND POLK-STS.

CHICAGO, January 1, 1869.

TO THE JOLIET MOUND COMPANY:

Gentlemen: You have requested us to state how we like your Fire Brick.

We have, during the last twenty-five years, used a great many kinds of Fire Brick, always aiming to get the best we could find in the market. In December, 1867, we built a cupola of your "J. M. 1" brick, which has been in constant use ever since—over a year. It is still in good condition, and is probably good for six months longer. We have never before found a brick that would last us a year. We do not hesitate to say, that we consider your "J. M. 1" brick the best brick we have ever used.

Yours, &c., F. W. GATES, President Eagle Works Manufacturing Co.

THOMAS CHALMERS, Superintendent Eagle Works Manufacturing Co.

Commission Merchants.

LAWRENCE, NEXSEN & HALL,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

164 Madison-st., cor. LaSalle,

CHICAGO.

SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD. THOMAS BURTON.

UNDERWOOD, BURTON & CO.,

Commission Merchants

We give special attention to both buying and selling Grain, Flour, Dressed Hogs and Provisions. Property bought, held or shipped on margins.

168 Washington-st., Chicago.

Bookbinders' Stock.

BOOKBINDERS'

Stock, Tools and Machinery,

LARGEST and BEST Assortment in the West,

AT LOWEST PRICES. FOR SALE BY

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,

Manufacturers and Jobbers, 120 and 122 Lake-st.

Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the members of the [illegible] COMPANY OF ILLINOIS will be held at the office of the Company, on the twenty-second day of February, 1869, to vote on the amendments to the charter of said Company.

J. H. MURPHY, Secretary.

Office of the Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company,

CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of said Company on MONDAY, March 1st, 1869, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.

CHAS. HENROTIN, Cashier.

Removal.

Notice of Removal.

JAS. PATERSON, Plumber,

Has removed from 129 State-st. to No. 70 DEARBORN-ST., where he would be happy to see all of his old friends and patrons.

Proposals.

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

OFFICE C. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Room 14, No. 84 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12, 1869.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock m. on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing the following stores, viz:

175 barrels of FLOUR, to be made wholly from original stock of sound winter wheat, [illegible] ground and well dressed, barrels to be full head-lined.

[illegible] barrels FLOUR, to be made wholly from spring [illegible] stock of sound [illegible] wheat, [illegible] ground and well dressed; barrels to be full head-lined.

[illegible] pounds RIO COFFEE, [illegible]

[illegible] pounds SUGAR, equal in quality to Stewart's "C," in barrels, full head-lined.

[illegible] pounds SOAP, German Mottled, in boxes [illegible].

[illegible] pounds SALT, clean and dry, fine grain, in barrels full head-lined.

[illegible] pounds of ground BLACK PEPPER, free from adulteration, in full weight [illegible] packages, in boxes of 25 pounds each, boxes to be strapped with iron.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office. Samples of all articles must accompany bids. Proposals will be opened at [illegible] [illegible] a copy of which can be seen by application at this office.

Bids must state the time when the stores can be delivered.

[illegible] Bvt. Col. and C. S. U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

We have about twenty-five miles of grading to let on the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, west of Afton, Iowa.

This work ranges from twenty to sixty thousand cubic yards per mile. The ground is good. The whole work must be completed by August 1st. Responsible contractors are invited to call at our office in Ottumwa, Iowa, or at Afton, and examine the profiles and specifications, and make us bids.

WOLF, CARPENTER & ANGLE.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Dec. 28, 1868.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 m., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri River, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz:

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell River, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell River, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell River, and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell River, and Fort Benton.

From Sioux City to Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell River, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell River, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell River, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell River, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell River, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell River, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musselshell River, to Fort Benton.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Daily [illegible] $12.00
Tri-Weekly [illegible] 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by MAIL.......... 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL.......... 2.00
Parts of a year at same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
[illegible]
Daily, delivered, Sunday EXCEPTED, 25cts. per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday INCLUDED, 30cts. per week.
Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

THE WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

Both the Women's Conventions adjourned last evening, after a two days' session, and both, we believe, are satisfied with the result attained and the steps that led to it. Both formed a State Society, the constitution of one of which we publish in another column, but are compelled to omit the other because of its length. The purpose of each, of course, is to secure, by concerted effort, the right of suffrage for women, and this they hope to do through these organizations. Preceding the attainment of suffrage must come free and full discussion, by which women generally are to be made to feel a warm interest in the subject—which certainly they do not as yet—and men are to be convinced—which certainly, as yet, they are not. Such discussion, after all, is the real object of organization, and it is, therefore, of comparatively little importance what is done, or what is voted, but that much shall be said and said wisely. That much has been said upon the rights and the wrongs of women, at both meetings, within the last two days, he would be a bold man who should question; and as the ladies themselves are satisfied that that much has also been said wisely, no one else has a right to be dissatisfied. Nor do we know that anybody professes to be. The meetings have attracted large, and, evidently, deeply interested, audiences, and, at one of them, at least, many of the best people of Chicago, both men and women, including most of the clergy of the city, were in attendance from first to last. How far anybody was convinced of the truth of the "Woman's Rights doctrine" by the arguments advanced or the lively discussions which were held, we, of course, have no means of knowing. But there can, at any rate, be no doubt that many people have been led to think upon the subject who never gave it much thought before, and if the weight of argument and consequently the weight of conviction has been upon the side of the advocates of woman, those who do not agree with them have only themselves to thank for that result. If they wanted or expected a different one, they should have put forward those who would be capable of producing it. It is a truism to say that error can do no harm so long as truth is left free to combat it; but then it is equally a fact that truth is bound to bestir herself if she expects to be triumphant. This question of the rights of women is one of large dimensions, and destined to exercise a deep influence upon the future of this country, and of other countries. If its present advocates are wrong, sneering and pooh-poohing will never set them right, nor prevent them from having their way. Those who think them wrong must take the trouble to show that they are so, if they hope to stem the tide of this movement, and they must do it in some better way than by lectures upon obstetrics. Nor is it a very vital question whether all that is done by the woman's rights people is always in good taste, or whether the real question lies always very clearly in their own minds; the fact is that there is a fundamental principle at issue which will work itself out at last, and a true result can only be attained by a full, frank and able discussion. So far as the women are concerned, they have no reason to complain that they have not, in these conventions, had the field pretty much to themselves.

THE LAKE PARK BILL.

The letter of Elliott Anthony, Esq., on the Lake Park question, published in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday, has thrown considerable light on the question of riparian rights and riparian ownership in front of Michigan avenue. According to Mr. Anthony's argument, the title of the city to the natural shore is unquestionable, and this carries with it the title to all the submerged land east of the same, subject only to the public right of navigation and the railroad company's right of way. If this be a correct view, and we think it is, the Legislature has nothing to give away; and the Illinois Central bill, if passed, would be inoperative.

In this view of the case would it not be wiser for the Legislature to postpone all action for two years, and provide for the appointment of a commission to examine this question thoroughly, and ascertain who has rights in that water, before attempting to divest anybody of existing rights? The idea has been held out that the city was in danger of losing Lake Park (inside the railroad tracks) entirely, unless it should tacitly consent to the passage of the bill now pending. As this [illegible] property amounts ultimately to one hundred acres of land, worth from five to ten millions of dollars, there has been a disposition in the public mind, in which we have shared, to make the best of it—to take half a loaf rather than no bread. But if Mr. Anthony's reasoning is correct, no such danger exists, for however much disposition there might be in the Legislature to deprive the city of the Lake Park property, all their attempts would be unavailing.

This puts us back to the starting point, and the question is, whether the city, menaced by no danger, is ready to acquiesce in a bill which proposes to put the outside harbor, either temporarily or permanently, in possession of a railway corporation. We say, emphatically, No. The three blocks of land which the three railway companies have been so long trying to buy, are a mere bagatelle as compared with the outside harbor. These three blocks the Council ought to have sold to them at a fair price, instead of sending them to Springfield in an attitude of hostility to the city. And we maintain that if the Council can re-open negotiations with the companies on a fair basis, in such way as to call them back from Springfield, it will save money in the end, for if the pending bill becomes a law, and the city asserts its rights in the courts, as it ought to, desperate and protracted litigation will be the consequence.

This question of riparian ownership on inland seas is the newest and latest stratification, so to speak, of jurisprudence. It is easier to get wrong and to go wrong in discussing it than in any other department of law. Hence we are not inclined to chide the Legislature for the steps it has already taken—there being room for honest difference of opinion. But we say that it is time to call a halt along the lines and before proceeding further ascertain what will be the effect of passing any bill whatsoever on the subject.

THE CANAL TRUSTEE.

In a recent article on the subject of leasing the water-power at Lockport to Hogue & Co., for twenty years, there occurred a paragraph which the friends of Sheridan Wait, the late State Canal Trustee, claim may bear a construction which does him injustice. It was said that "the "Governor's communication to the Legislature shows that there was no law "on the statute-book requiring the State "Trustee to settle his accounts with the "State Government; and that a bill "which passed the House two years ago "disappeared from the files of the Senate, or when passing between the two "Houses, in a mysterious manner. In "other words, it was stolen, and thereby "prevented the State Trustee from settling "his accounts with the State." This [illegible], it is alleged, conveys the impression [illegible] Mr. Wait. [illegible] up the same bill again, and placed it in the hands of the proper committee of the House, but it has not yet been acted on, and whether it will again be "mysteriously missing" remains to be seen. The opinion in Springfield is, that the parties who captured the previous bill, two years ago, had probably obtained canal bonds with State scrip unlawfully obtained, and they feared an investigation. We are inclined to coincide with this view, and have no hesitation in saying that Major Wait's accounts will be found satisfactory and correct to a cent, if a law is passed enabling him to make an exhibit and settlement with the State.

THE COMSTOCK-GRIER CASE.

The trial of Mrs. Grier at Waukegan for an assault with a deadly weapon upon Miss Comstock, now Mrs. Moss, has just closed, and the jury failed to agree. The circumstances of this case are remarkable. Miss Comstock was engaged to be married to Mr. Moss, and a few weeks before the day fixed for the wedding a woman called at her house, representing that an associate of Miss C. had been injured, and needed her assistance. Miss C., without hesitation, accompanied the stranger to the remote place where her suffering friend was said to be, but was, almost without warning, knocked down and beaten, bruised and wounded by the stranger, who left her senseless in the field. Subsequently Jim Rockey, who was exercising a horse in a trotting wagon in that neighborhood, permitted the woman to ride on the spring of his wagon, from which, when she reached town, she jumped off and escaped. Miss Comstock was so badly injured that her life was despaired of for some weeks. Suspicion fell upon Mrs. Grier. It appears that she was a lady of considerable property, was a widow, and had been long acquainted with Mr. Moss, to whom, while boarding with her, she had advanced or loaned $5,000. Rockey and Miss Comstock recognized Mrs. Grier as the woman who had committed the outrage, and, upon their evidence, she was held to bail. The trial of the case was subsequently transferred to Lake County upon application by Mrs. Grier. Upon the recent trial, the defence offered the evidence of the Lynam family, several of whom saw the assault, who testified that Mrs. Grier was not the woman. They offered, also, the testimony of the brother-in-law and sister of the accused to prove that, at the time the assault was committed, Mrs. G. could not have been at the place where it occurred. The difference between the prosecution and the defence was one of fact. Was Mrs. Grier the woman who committed the assault? That was the question. The evidence of the prosecution on this point was wholly inconsistent with that of the defence. The identification, on the one hand, was clear and positive, and the denial of identity and the *alibi* were equally positive on the other side. Which was entitled to belief? The affirmative or negative proof? Was the nearly murdered woman to be believed when she identified the woman who had deceived and led her so far from home? or was the Lynam family, who, being uninterested lookers-on at the "fight," as they called it, could positively swear that the assailant was quite a different woman from Mrs. Grier? Jim Rockey, who, upon being shown a photograph of Mrs. Grier, recognized it as the likeness of the woman] who had committed the assault, had no doubt that Mrs. Grier was the woman; and yet the relatives of that lady testified to her presence at their house, miles away from the scene of the assault, at the very time the latter took place.

In this conflict of testimony it is not surprising that the jury failed to agree. They failed to convict, but they failed also to acquit. They did not agree because they had different opinions as to the value of the testimony.

During the trial the question was discussed by counsel on both sides as to a conviction for a common assault. The jury were informed that they could render such a verdict. We are glad that the jury compromised upon no such verdict. The accused, if not the person who committed the assault, was entitled to an unqualified acquittal. If she was the party who committed the assault, then she should have been convicted as indicted. A conviction for a simple assault would have been a conviction for the moral offence of the indictment, which the accused, if not guilty, would, probably, have resented, with great justice. The case will have to be tried again, and, unless there be some new evidence on one side or the other, there will hardly ever be a verdict agreed upon by a jury.

GENERAL BUTLER'S CIRCUS PERFORMANCE.

General Butler's performance in the joint convention of the two houses of Congress, and his subsequent resolution in the House of Representatives, to censure the presiding officers of both, (for both Wade and Colfax are included in it), constitute one of those nine days' wonders in which Butler's delights to figure. He draws the eyes of the nation upon himself for a brief space of time, and whether he succeeds or fails in the immediate and apparent purpose of his action makes no difference. It makes no difference whether his resolution of censure is voted down or voted up. The public are impressed with the fact that Butler is somebody, and that is enough.

The two houses had adopted a joint rule to the effect that, in declaring the Presidential vote, it should be announced how the vote would stand counting that of Georgia, and how it would stand not counting that of Georgia. Vice President Wade had nothing to do but to execute the joint rule. General Butler objected to the operation of the rule, and when his objection was not entertained by the Chair, he attempted to appeal from the decision. In the nature of things, there can be no appeal from the decision of the Chair in such a case. This Mr. Colfax showed beyond dispute. The two houses are there, not to debate points of order, but to count the Presidential vote. In regard to the only State whose vote had been brought in question, or dispute, a joint rule had been adopted. It was not in the power of the presiding officer, or anybody else, to go behind that rule even on a point of order. Mr. Colfax was right in directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest disorderly members. It is a pity that the order was not executed by the arrest of Butler while he stood there with his coat sleeves rolled up, in the attitude of a prize fighter.

What makes the whole affair more inexcusable is the fact that the vote of Georgia was of no practical importance. It made no difference with the result whether it was counted or not. In point of fact it was not counted under the joint rule. The mere announcement was made how the total vote would stand if it were counted. Butler's circus performance had for its basis only an abstraction of an abstraction. But it enabled him to display his agility and that was glory enough for one day.

THE LIFE INSURANCE CONTROVERSY.

For two weeks past some of the leading journals of New York have been laboring at a sensation in regard to the solvency of the life insurance companies of that city, in which thousands of persons throughout the West hold policies and have a truly vital interest. The *Herald*, though it does not squarely say so, intimates that "companies "pay about twenty-five per "cent or more for drumming up people "to insure, besides building most costly "places of business, maintaining expensive establishments, and dividing enormous profits," therefore the poor policy-holders are likely to be cheated. The *Tribune*, following the same lead, asserts that the public only get back from $1 to $4 in every $32 that they pay in, or, in other words, that "six-sevenths of their "premiums are absorbed in rents, salaries "of officers, and expenses."

The conclusions arrived at by these journals in regard to the solvency of the life insurance companies display a dense ignorance, not only of the principles of life insurance, and the basis of its practical management, but even of the laws of their own State, which, but for their general responsibility, would not be worth the trouble of refutation.

Life insurance is founded on two fundamental laws. The first is the law of average longevity, or the "death rate," which shows [illegible] of the population [illegible] every year. Their statistics show just how long the average man will live. The second is the principle of compound interest of money, which shows just how much money, paid in each year, will, if compounded, accumulate a sum sufficient to pay the policy at the time of his death, according to the average rate of mortality. These principles are plain, and as long as enough is added to pay the expenses of management of the funds, and they are managed with integrity, life insurance is safe for the policy-holder beyond question.

There is in London a "Society of Actuaries" (and there are persons of high standing in this country in the same profession, independent of any life insurance company), whose business it is to determine, by mathematical calculations, the rate of premium the companies shall charge, in order to provide for all expenses, and still make the policy-holder safe. The Actuaries base their calculations on the average rate of mortality among healthy persons, and compute interest on money at 4½ per cent. To this calculation an addition of from 25 to 40 per cent, called "loading," is made for expenses. In the practical management of a company there are, however, as will be seen, two sources of profit not included in the calculation: first, they get "selected lives," that is, extra healthy persons, as policy-holders; second, they get from seven to ten per cent for their money instead of four and a half. And there is still another of almost equal importance, in what the insurance men call "lapsed policies." These are cases in which the insured person, after paying a few premiums, neglects to pay more, and allows his policy to be forfeited. The statistics of insurance show, that of the 92,150 policies issued in 1867, by the twenty-eight life insurance companies of the State of New York, 16,818 were forfeited in this way, thus absolving the companies from liability on them. It must be perceived, from these facts, that the income of the life insurance companies is, on the average, a good deal more than double what is necessary to pay the policies on the basis of the calculations of the Actuaries without the "loading," and that on the average the companies could absorb at least fifty per cent of their income in expenses and still the policy-holders be safe. But the law of New York (as well as that of Massachusetts and some other States), in order to make assurance doubly sure, provides that no life insurance company shall begin business in the State with a paid-up capital of less than $100,000, and for the security of policy-holders every company is required to, and does deposit with the Insurance Department at Albany, $100,000 in securities worth that sum in the market. In addition to this, the law requires every company to keep always on hand, in available securities, subject to the examination of the Insurance Commissioner, at any time, without previous notice from him, a sum sufficient to reinsure in some sound company every policy the company may have in force. In view of these stringent requirements, which there is reason to believe are faithfully enforced in the case of the New York companies, the Hon. Elizur Wright, of Massachusetts, who is the most distinguished Actuary in this country, says that an honestly managed life insurance company may safely expend every dollar of the premiums it collects in the first year after its organization, in getting new business, and still the $100,000 at Albany, together with the other provisions of the law, will make the policy-holders safe.

With this understanding of the case, let us now see what the twenty-eight life insurance companies of New York which the *Herald* and *Tribune* have attacked have done in 1867, and how they stand. We take the statistics of 1867 because the Insurance Commissioner's Report for 1868 is not yet published:

The total cash income of the twenty-eight life insurance companies of the State of New York for 1867 was $25,-[illegible]. This includes both interest and premiums. The companies paid back to the policy-holders, during that year, in losses for deaths, $4,174,457, and in dividends to policy-holders, $3,156,152, making $7,330,509 in all that the public has received back. What have the companies done with the balance of $17,558,226? Turning to the report, we make up the following table:

Commissions paid to agents..........	$ 3,9[illegible]
Officers' salaries..........	694,554
Dividends to stockholders..........	[illegible]
Medical examinations..........	363,384
National and State taxes..........	317,461
All other expenses..........	1,558,330
	$13,569,653

This, deducted from the $17,558,226, leaves a balance of $3,988,568, which the companies have accumulated and which they hold in available securities.

Some of these companies have been doing business fifteen years or more, but the majority are comparatively much younger—and yet they have in the aggregate accumulated cash and securities to the value of $65,522,978, all of which, except $4,635,000 of the original capital, belongs to the policy-holders, and by law is held in trust for them, either to accumulate interest, and pay the losses as they fall due, or to pay out for reinsuring the policies in other companies in case of their withdrawal from business. According to the calculations of the Actuaries, made each year for each company, the aggregate reinsurance fund of these twenty-eight companies should be $42,721,431, and it will be seen that they have a large surplus over the requirements of the law. The public may, at some future time, be so well educated in the value of life insurance that they will voluntarily apply to be insured without having to be bored by agents, and so save a large expense to themselves, given for agents' commissions, which are in many cases extravagant. This extravagance, however, does not touch the solvency of the companies, because it is paid for over and above what is paid for safety.

We conclude, then, that though the life insurance companies of New York are open to criticism on the score of some unnecessary expense, it is not of a character which effects their solvency, and that the journals mentioned have blundered, in attacking, with so little knowledge of the facts, the class of financial institutions which are really open to the fewest objections.

THE BITTERS WE DRINK.

Everybody has heard of the famous Indian Chieftain Red Jacket. It is stated that that warrior was possessed in his time of a recipe for a bitters which was a sovereign remedy for most of the ills that flesh is heir to. The famous bitters known as "Red Jacket" is made in Chicago, and has a widespread celebrity. An opposition bitters was supposed to have encroached on the trade-mark of the Red Jacket, and a lawsuit was the result. The opposition bitters—the "Red Cloud"—yesterday, on a motion to dissolve an injunction, offered testimony as to how Red Jacket was made up, and their analysis, if true, shows that the famous Indian Chief, Red Jacket, sold his customers a very weak and common whiskey and water. Now, let us have an analysis of all the other celebrated bitters, which are sold to the public at high prices.

A Washington despatch reads as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Tables just prepared at the Treasury show that there are 518 gaugers, 1,084 storekeepers, and [illegible] warehouses—total, [illegible]—supported by the government for the benefit of whiskey distillers, at an expense of nearly $4,000,000 annually. The distillers paid these expenses themselves until July, 1868, and there is now talk of going back to the old system."

We hope that there will be more than "talk" of going back to the old system. It is bad enough to have the taxes stolen by the whiskey thieves, but it is carrying the joke a little too far to make the government support these 2,565 officials for the benefit of the ring, who defraud the revenue. If the distilleries would make honest returns there would be no need of an army of gaugers, storekeepers and warehousemen. It is their incorrigible dishonesty that requires these regiments of officials, and they should be made to support them.

A special despatch to one of the New York papers, under date of Havana, February 5, represents the insurrection in Cuba as steadily gaining ground. Hitherto it has been confined to the Eastern end of the Island, but it is now spreading westward toward Havana. Difficulties have occurred at Matanzas between the soldiers and citizens, and a seizure of arms has been made within thirty miles of Havana. Quesada, one of Cespedes' principal associates, is very active in that vicinity. Though in want of artillery, he has seven regiments under him, and as he has plenty of money, it is supposed he receives aid from the planters. The rebels have refused to treat or surrender, and the whole [illegible] is reported to be ready to flame out in general revolt.

[illegible]

Forty [illegible] are nearly all the [illegible] editors who [illegible].

Louisville annually manufactures about $5,000,000 worth of tobacco.

Transactions in the New York Gold Room net almost $80,000,000 daily.

London's population increases at the rate of 348,000 a year.

Indiana State House lobbies are thronged with pestering beggar girls.

Nearly $1,000,000 were expended in school-houses in Massachusetts last year.

Paris flourishes under a debt of over $1,300,000,000.

Gallipolis, O., supports twenty houses of ill-fame—so a "local" says.

August Belmont's $5,000 racer, "Maid of Honor," died lately.

Gillmore advertises for proposals for the building of the "Coliseum," as he terms the structure wherein the peace festival is to given.

In Richmond, Va., the other day, the indignant mother of a slandered girl cowhided the insulting fellow.

On Tuesday, in a St. Louis hotel, John J. Fuerstein, a cigarmaker, committed suicide by swallowing morphine.

A State Musical Convention of Welshmen is to be held in Racine, Wis., on the 23d, 24th and 25th inst.

C. H. Webb, a Wisconsin newspaper man, has invented a machine for footing up columns of figures.

More prisoners have this season escaped from Sing Sing than ever before. The convicts number 1,200.

A New Orleans lawyer has married a pretty girl, whom ten years ago he found begging on the streets. He educated her for her present station.

For "talking back" to a minister, during service, a Linn County (Iowa) man has had to pay $10 fine.

The Congregational College at Grinnell, Iowa, is only [illegible] in debt. It has 300 students, of whom 100 are ladies.

A Southern editor gratefully soliloquises: "Thank fortune, half the lies told about me ain't true!" Then, the others are.

A Cedar Falls (Iowa) maiden, in endeavoring to break in her velocipede, came near breaking her neck.

Weston was such a curiosity that the congregation rushed out of a prayer meeting, in Stillsborough, N. Y., to gaze at the pedestrian, leaving the pious parson alone.

Scores of converts are being immersed into the Third Baptist Church, in Philadelphia, and the joyful cry is "still they come." The Methodists in that section are also considerably revived.

An anxious couple near Centreville, Iowa, the other day, could not wait to enter the Squire's house, but called him out and were married in their sleigh in the public highway.

A Cleveland couple, the gentleman aged 75 and the lady 70, who had each, a few months before, been bereft of their partners, a few days since were married, for company.

A French Mayor displayed his exceeding politeness by his filling out the passport of a one-eyed Duchess: "Eyes—dark, beautiful, soft, full of expression—one of them being absent."

In Cleveland, on Wednesday night, Bridget Welch, a somnambulist, walked into the canal. Contact with the cold water awoke her and caused her to bawl lustily for the help that soon came.

The abolition of the rank of Ensign in the British army is approved by the Commander-in-Chief. The duties heretofore performed by that officer will be discharged by a supernumerary sergeant.

On Tuesday night Mr. Claude Doughton's youthful son had a sack forced over his head, in New Albany, Indiana, and was afterward beaten and abused by the thieves because he was without money.

In St. Louis, on Tuesday, two brothers, Adolph and Amandus Wagner, had a drunken quarrel that ended in Amandus piercing his brother with a serious bullet wound, and finding himself in jail therefor.

A Danville (Mo.) paper thus complimentarily describes a "dead beat," who left an unpaid board bill in that little village: "He is about five feet five inches in height, has a devil'sh fine head of hair, is hard of bearing and wears a moustache."

If it is true, as reported, that Fort Madison, Iowa, contains ten handsome, smart, marriageable damsels, each [burdened with $20,000 in her own right, who wouldn't be a Fort Madisonian and a candidate for the hand and fortune of one of the ten virgins?

The Episcopal fund of the Diocese of Montreal amounts to $80,000, invested by the late Metropolitan in mortgages, real estate and bank stocks. In the present vacancy all this property is without an owner, and the banks refuse to pay the dividends that have accrued on the stock held in the name of the Bishop; therefore, an effort will soon be made to induce Parliament to amend the laws for the election of Bishops.

The particulars of a revolting crime are given in an Omaha paper. A man named Eb. Dallow, for nearly a year, had forced his niece and adopted daughter, a girl of fourteen, to hold illicit intercourse with him. Last Monday she gave birth to a child, and a number of mechanics learning the facts proceeded to Dallow's saloon to lynch the villain, but he had previously fled—whither, is not known.

Personal.

Anna Surratt is a Baltimore "school marm."

The King of Saxony is writing a metrical translation of "Hamlet."

Wm. H. Bates, a journalist of fair abilities, died in Leavenworth, Ks., on Monday.

Garibaldi talks 14 different languages. English he last acquired, in America, in 1850 and 1851.

Queen Victoria and John Bright exchanged books during a recent interview.

The Duke of Aosta says he won't accept the Spanish crown. It hasn't been offered him yet.

The Cote Street Church, of Montreal, think of calling Rev. Dr. Burns, of this city.

Nelaton, the French surgeon, thinks the Siamese twins can be safely severed.

Harriet Martineau, now in her 67th year, is too ill to revise her latest work.

Another Prince or Princess of Austria is expected to appear, shortly.

Jordon, Marsh & Co., a Boston firm, have swelled the Peace Jubilee Fund $5,000.

Mr. Legrand furnishes every requisite for a fashionable wedding in Paris, for 10,000f.

Chas. Reade has determined to write his own autobiography, and has made it a more readable work.

Wesley Smeed has handed $31,000 to the Woman's Home, of Cincinnati. There's a similar institution in this city, Wesley.

Kossuth looks old and decrepit at Genoa, and is forced to subsist on the pittances sent him by his English and Hungarian friends.

Judge Robert M. Briggs, of Fayette County, O., was found dead in bed, on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Jane Burke, an American actress, has retired from the stage to play the wife for a wealthy British army Captain.

Rt. Rev. Bishop McFarland, of Hartford, Ct., has gone to Florida for his health, which he hopes to find there.

It cost Mr. Gladstone and Mr Grenfell £11,500 to be rejected by the intelligent (?) electors of Southwest Lancashire.

Rev. Mrs. P. A. Hanaford declines to minister to the Second Universalist Church, in Portland, Me.

Queen Victoria's daughter, the Princess Alice, of Hesse. Darmstadt, has invited ex-Premier Disraeli and his wife to visit her, next spring.

Mr. C. S. Parker, M. P. for Perthshire, Scotland, is engaged to marry Mr. Gladstone's eldest daughter.

Senator Morton intends to introduce in the Senate a special bill giving $5,000 a year for life, or during widowhood, to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

Madame Rachel is at liberty and is not likely again to be imprisoned. Her daughters have transferred the "beautiful-forever" business to Paris.

The late Hon. Martin W. Bates, of Delaware, bequeathed $5,000 to the superannuated preachers of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Conferences.

The Prussian King, it is said, is to embrace Catholicism, to be crowned sacred Emperor of Germany by the Pope.

Hon. Samuel Williston proposes to add another quarter of a million to his former donation to the Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass.

"Brick" Pomeroy is shortly to lecture in St. Catherines, Ontario, the temporary home of Beverly Tucker, Jubal Early & Co.

Senator Pratt, Indiana's "heavy man," has gone to Washington. By the way, he says he only weighs 170 pounds.

Miss Sallie T. Howard, a "fresh and fair" lecturess of Burlington, Iowa, is styled "the female Gough" by her admiring friends.

Maggie Mitchell is putting up a $23,000 three-story brown-stone front, in New York, on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue.

Miss Elwood's parents claim $20,000 of Frank Leslie for recently representing their daughter as Mercury, arrayed indecently, in a cut of the Buffalo skating Rink.

The health of Sunset Cox is such as to forbid his returning from Europe to participate in the opening of the next Congress. He will probably receive the Democratic vote for Speaker.

The eldest son of the Prussian Crown Prince, Queen Victoria's son-in-law, has been brevetted a second Lieutenant in the Prussian army. He is ten years old.

Putnam Smith, editor of the Yonkers *Statesman*, died in Yonkers, on Monday, aged 35. He was a graduate of Princeton College, studied law, which he abandoned for the editorial profession.

Andrew P. Miller, a St. Louis school director, claims $10,000 of John H. Maurice, a fellow citizen architect, for having publicly stated that Miller is a liar and scoundrel.

Rev. Wm. Ashmore, a Baptist missionary to Swatow, China, says Mr. Burlingame accepted his present mission as a lawyer accepts a profitable case, and that, for $40,000 a year, he talks up China accordingly.

A J. has been tendered the hospitalities of several of the best families of Washington, for a residence so long as he chooses after the 4th of March, but he has determined to retreat to his Tennessee home.

In his last speech that is [illegible] the late Ernest Jones said he desired to obtain a seat in the House of Commons because what little work was in him must be taken out speedily or it would be lost altogether.

Dora d'Istria, a Wallachian Princess, converses in fifteen languages, writes readable novels and essays, is graceful, and, more than all, is handsome, and thoroughly understands the Eastern question.

Pio Nono, aged 75, is the oldest reigning sovereign, and Henry XXII., of Reuss-Schleiz-Greitz, [illegible]—aged 22, is the youngest. There are eleven Kings, four Emperors, one Queen, and one Sultan.

[illegible] Satsuma, leader of the new Japanese troupe, was [illegible] to New York, on Tuesday, for refusing to pay the revenue dues on his [illegible] and other property [illegible] amount of $1,500 [illegible].

Mrs. Russell published a letter in [illegible] the Secretary for Ireland, [illegible] duty of the Liberal Government to introduce measures for the [illegible] of Ireland, and defending Mr. Gladstone from the imputation of having [illegible] the Irish question solely to obtain office.

The Rev. [illegible] Joseph Horner's [illegible] and that Joseph [illegible] of his Majesty's [illegible] bound by the [illegible] of [illegible].

SPRINGFIELD.

Art in the Capitol.

Incorporation of Private Companies.

The Parks and Lobby Management.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 9.

If one wishes to become dull, stupid, lost to all sense of outer things, let him come to the Capital of Illinois, and sit in the Representative Chamber for six hours a day, facing the glare of the light streaming in through the windows, replaced early in the afternoon by the flare of gas jets; let him be compelled to listen to that confused inarticulate hum of members, pages, ladies in the gallery, or gentlemen upon the floor, through which the voice of the Clerk at times forces its way to the ear, to subside for the next three sentences; and let him try to understand this tangled net of legislation, which members, Clerk and Speaker are weaving. The inevitable result of exposure to all this is hopelessness and a disbelief in the present legislative system of this State. That member is confessedly wise who takes turns in voting yea and nay on alternate propositions, since the chances are that his vote is a correct one, and if it is not he can accuse the Clerk of misunderstanding him.

Senate resolutions were in order yesterday and were taken up and disposed of. Among them was the one providing for the purchase by the State of a life-size copy of Batchelder's painting of the Last Hours of Lincoln. This was voted down on Mr. Bailey's motion, after he had stated that it would cost $30,000. He sat down, delighted that he had killed something, and had stood in the way of illegitimate art, and another Senate resolution was taken up and passed. What it was I had not the remotest idea. Presently Mr. Bailey, with a guilty air, like to that worn by a sleepy shepherd when he finds his sheep have strayed, came along and asked some one what that was. Some one did not know. He prosecuted his inquiries faithfully, asking everybody except the Clerk, and utterly without success. The knowledge of what that resolution contains is still confined to a small and select circle.

Such things can hardly be charged to hasty legislation, but rather to the outrageous confusion in the chamber, which is intensified by the very distinguishable remarks of the ladies in the gallery. The refining, harmonizing and soothing influence exerted by women on the sessions of legislation is [illegible] exemplified here; for when they are in the gallery harsh and noisy legislation are equally impossible. It refines to have pleasant things around one. Aesthetic instincts and cheerful desks, and undoubtedly pretty faces exercise the same effect; and if a score of handsome faces were painted on the gallery walls, the attendance of Springfield dames might be dispensed with.

This *Legislature* has, among its other duties, been called on to decide in relation to the fine art of painting, and has acquitted itself very creditably. It is generally safe to say, at least in this country, that when a man offers his painting for sale to a State Legislature, it is simply because he is utterly unable to find any private individual who would buy it—that is, that it is not worth buying. We have had here such a variety of artists that the Springfield papers are already preparing to discuss the question whether this city is not to be the great art centre of the West, and they are to point out the fine water-colors which may be noticed, not only on the distant Sangamon, but in the streets, one and all, of this aquatic place. Mr. Batchelder has been here and has been obliterated. Mr. [illegible] made his appearance with an immense life-size picture of General Grant. The amount of paint and canvas used were very creditable to the painter, but the expression of utter and hopeless stupidity which characterized the features of the "subject" could only have been put there by a very malignant Democrat, or a very new artist, just out of artistic swaddling clothes. This for a time adorned one side of one of the Leland House parlors, but the painter became convinced that this was an unartistic and unappreciative world, and he, too, departed this life, shrouded in the folds of his picture. Then Mr. Antrobus has been here, who, after consigning some Kingsmen [illegible] to that saddest state of quasi immortality—a poor picture—desired to perpetuate General Palmer and everybody else. Mr. Antrobus was quite willing to paint the members of the Legislature, and the citizens of this State generally, stipulating only that on each picture should be J. Antrobus *pinxit*, and that for each picture he should receive certain moneys. The great use of Mr. John Antrobus was to utterly disabuse the public mind of the idea that there could, by any possibility, be the least merit in any of the productions of rival artists. In nervous and sinewy language, with frequent recognitions of a Divine Creator, he pointed out the fact that in them there was no style, no character, no likeness—none of those things which are supposed to appertain to a well-regulated picture. But Mr. A. has been sent to that limbo of the unappreciated, and Governor Palmer has been spared a grievous wrong. Some Springfield artist, too, has painted the Governor and hung him up in the Representative Chamber, but it was finally suggested that he had better be removed, since he had a solemn expression, indicative of vetoes, which did not help their deliberations a one at all.

If painting has been hardly dealt with the private legislation asked for on behalf of Chicago certainly was not. The committees to which these private bills have generally been referred have either had Cook County delegates for Chairmen or members; and hence full justice has been done these interests. The growing tendency for saving, among our people, has been gratified by the incorporation of a half dozen savings banks. The women have been delighted by the incorporation of the *Sorosis* and the *Legal News*. The religious element is given that the same thing will be done by the *Advance*. The pleasure seekers are to have the Chicago Club, and the Thespian and Musical society. There are multitudes of manufactories and hotels, and also the Great Northwestern Brewery Company. When this bill came up, Mr. Miller, of Cook objected to its consideration, since of the three corporators one was a lawyer and two were ex-druggists, and he wanted the pet drink of the city kept free from any abominable chemicals, or legal proceedings. Mr. Voris, or Shelby, was in favor of putting beer within the reach of every man. They had given Chicago free air, in the form of parks, and now let them give it free beer, in the form of this bill. Mr. Miller was himself a brewer, and a member of an unholy combination to keep up the price of beer. So Miller's objection was put on one side, and the House voted its abundance of monopolies and its approbation of the doctrine of beer for the million. I think that Chicago has claimed nearly its full share of private legislation and has received it. The other day, after a cursory examination of the Grain Drying and Transportation Company's bill, I pronounced it a "most extraordinary measure," a remark which, after a fuller examination, appears to have been a little premature. The nature of the business to be transacted by Mr. Sykes and his associates is such as to require broader powers than would be needed by many corporations for other purposes.

The Committee on Printing is now engaged in that illimitable field of investigation, the transactions of the late Secretary of State, a person against whose business capacity very serious imputations are made. It is charged that the stationery contracts were let at prices higher than a sincere regard to the interests of the State would have dictated. Mr. Baker, son of the *State Journal*, who was believed to have been making money out of the public printing, now comes forward and professes himself sick of his bargain. It seems that this gentleman bid for the printing at unremunerative prices, hoping to make it up on the binding, which he was, however, unable to obtain. So he applies to be released from his bargain, and in order to meet his unhappy case, the Committee on Printing, with the experienced Talcott, editor of a country newspaper printed somewhere in this State, at its head, has reported a bill declaring that hereafter the printing and binding shall not be let separately, but shall be bid for together. The *Register* is said to be losing money, and the *Journal*, with this increase of the State printing, must be very near death, I suppose, as a matter of fact, the publisher has made money, but not as much as he wants to. When a man in his position says rates are unremunerative, he says it with a suppressed chuckle, that it is unremunerative from his peculiar point of view.

The Lake Park matter has been going on swimmingly, so far as the railroads are concerned, under the wise and quiet management of Doctor Rock. All the arts of convincing members have been brought into requisition, and it is interesting to see with what success. That House which, by a nearly unanimous vote, rejected the concession to railroads, is now about to do something which certainly is not prompted by ill-will to any of these "gigantic monopolies." But the convert is not so sudden as one would think. Fully two weeks ago the Captain General of the railroad forces was at the number of state lovers, though, of course, he did not specify how he had secured them. His demeanor has been quiet, unobtrusive and admirable—forming a pleasing contrast with that of certain Chicagoans who have been here to advocate this or that measure, especially Park bills, and who were all here in order to expose some "rascally scheme." Now, the Doctor is a gentleman and a sage. He attends to his own interests, and does not wish to expose any one else. There was one South Side man who peculiarly signalized himself by his skill in lobbying. The moment that any person was introduced to him whom he fancied wanted something, he would at once state with the most engaging frankness, "There is no money at all in this. You must not expect to get anything out of this matter." Naturally this did not aid him.

The proportion of the gas companies remains just where it was—in the hands of the committee.

Both bodies have decided to adjourn over from Thursday to Tuesday. As the resolution first passed the House, it was from Friday till Tuesday, but the Senate, half in jest and half in earnest, amended it to cover a week, and the members of the House, who were yearning to see home, accepted it, although Mr. Talcott estimated that it would cost the State $15,000. But the Lake Park bill is going to pass and the members can afford to go home. Still the session will not be prolonged beyond the first of March, when many of the lawyer members will be called home to attend court, and when others will want to go to Washington in order to see the Inauguration, and to be on hand in case they are presented with an office. So then, in the few days between the eighteenth and the twenty-eighth, the Legislature will be called upon to pass upon the immense amount of business yet undone. Probably, the compromise of not doing it will be resorted to.

I had almost forgotten to mention the implied censure passed on the clergymen of this city by the House to-day. A resolution was passed granting them the use of the hall to-morrow night for a meeting on national reform. Some member objected, since many gentlemen were in office with valuable papers lying around. The resolution was withdrawn. There was no clergyman present that morning to pray, and hence the House left itself abandoned to its own iniquity.

TAX-PAYING.

A Stranger's Experience Among the Chicago Tax-Gatherers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1869.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I came to this city about one year ago. A few weeks had passed, when a very pleasant gentleman stepped into my office, and, handing me a well printed list of taxable articles, very politely requested me to note down the amounts of the said articles that I could call my own. This I did as well as I could, and he went on his way; but he had not been absent long before another like him, with a like paper, made a like request, and [illegible] complied, and he likewise departed. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

Now that was all pleasant enough—but the sequel. [illegible] "O, yes," a bill is speedily made out, receipted, and I go my way with the [illegible]. [illegible] I am [illegible] over to the West side and pay my taxes. "Where," said I, "is there a tax to be paid on the West side?" "Oh! yes; the office is in the corner of Canal and Randolph streets." Away I go, and [illegible]. [illegible] "O, yes!" says he. [illegible] Why is it [illegible].

WISCONSIN.

The Visit of the Minnesota Legislature—Legislative Business.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 11, 1869.

The much-talked-of visit of the Minnesota Legislature to Wisconsin has been the event of the week—indeed, of the winter—at the capital. A party of 160 persons, including 6 State officers, 16 Senators, 83 Representatives, 15 officers of the Legislature and a number of "distinguished gentlemen," with some 30 ladies, leaving St. Paul Tuesday morning and arriving here Wednesday noon, were welcomed with every demonstration of good will, have spent 24 hours at the capital of Wisconsin, have been entertained with a banquet, a hop, rides to visit the State institutions here, and have gone, together with our own Legislature, to see our chief city and partake of its hospitalities. The formal reception at the capital Wednesday afternoon, of which account was telegraphed, was a very impressive affair. The two branches of the Wisconsin Legislature met in joint convention in the Assembly Chamber, occupying seats in a semi circle around the room, while the Minnesota guests were provided with seats in the centre, the older State thus, as it were, receiving the younger to its heart, and embracing it in its protecting and welcoming arms. The speeches by the Governors and representatives of each branch of the Legislatures of both States were full of kindly feeling and compliment. That of Colonel Bragg, on the part of the Wisconsin Senate, was so unique, poetic and appropriate as to be worth a place in THE TRIBUNE. He said:

Brothers from beyond the Great River: It hath pleased the Great Spirit that you should visit our Grand Lodge! We look upon you, and our hearts are glad—the wisdom and renown of your chief sits our ears—the deeds of your young braves are known to us—and the birds sing of the sweetness of your beautiful maidens. Manitou hath said "the trail between our village is short—it should be well trodden, our wise men should counsel, and our young men should go upon the war path together," and he saith:

> "Ally your strength in your union,
> All your danger is in discord;
> Therefore be at peace henceforward
> And as brothers live together."

Our Chief has tendered you the "Peace Pipe." Our lodges are open to you, and in the name of the Senate of our tribe, I bid you welcome; We are brothers—we are friends.

The visit will doubtless tend to unite more closely the people of the two sister States and promote friendly feeling between them, but whether the good resulting will cover cost and make up for the interference with legislative business admits of some doubt, while jealousies and heartburnings have been engendered among those who were or wanted to be prominent before the public on the occasion. Thus it is reported that there was a warm dispute in the committee as to who should make one of the welcoming speeches, and the gentleman who finally attained the coveted distinction is claimed by others, who think they could have done better, to have supplied too much of a good thing. The banquet was not a luxurious feed, being little better than a cold collation, owing to the lack of adequate facilities for getting up a warm meal on so large a scale. The exclusion of liquor from the table, however, did not seem to mar the pleasure of the occasion, while the presence of a goodly number of ladies added to it, and the after-dinner speeches were admirable. It is very seldom of late years that so many men get together on such an occasion with so little inebriation as has appeared during the festivities of this reunion. The hop at the Assembly Chamber gave satisfaction to very few. It was impossible to make room there for everybody, and it was intended to have few there but the Minnesota and Wisconsin legislators and officials with their ladies. This, however, would have left a deficiency of the fair sex as partners for the dance. So invitations were given to some twenty-five of our young men, with the expectation that they would bring two or three young ladies apiece, stand back and give the legislators a chance to dance with them. Our substantial citizens, of course, felt themselves insulted by such a discrimination, and the young men invited were quite disposed to monopolize the floor with their partners, to the exclusion of the honorables, while, in some way, head waiters at hotels and women of doubtful character gained admission where "our best society" was ruled out. Dancing was kept up till the small hours, but it was the general opinion that a Legislature could better make laws than run a ball.

The expenses of the festivities will hardly be less than $5,000, and the cost to this State by prolongation of the session of the Legislature and interference with public business will be nearly $10,000 more. Minnesota will, probably, tell called on to return the compliment next year, which will involve an equal or greater expenditure of money, which might be used so as to have more to show for it.

The business of the session is advanced about as far as at the same time last year. The number of bills, 176 in the Senate, and 340 in the Assembly, is about the same, though unless the time for introducing new business is extended beyond the time now fixed—the 15th of February—the number of bills introduced will fall much short of last year. There has been only one memorial to Congress introduced in each house for aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin, and the St. Croix Rivers. The number of resolutions is uncommonly small. Six proposed amendments to the constitution—including one for an entire reorganization of the judiciary, somewhat after the New York system—larger than at any former session. There have been 31 Senate bills concurred in by the Assembly, and 51 Assembly bills concurred in by the Senate, making 82 acts passed thus far, scarcely any of general importance. The change of the system of county government, on which the Assembly was so evenly divided last week, is still pending on a motion to reconsider in the Assembly. There is more feeling in favor of the change than ever before. The bill submitting the question of extending suffrage to the people, after but one speech on the subject, and that in its favor, has passed the Assembly by a large majority of those present in a thin house, though not of all members elect; and its friends are confident of its passing the Senate, though not sanguine of the people's adopting the measure. The bill for a prohibitory liquor law received its death blow from Matt Carpenter's temperance speech in Milwaukee, and will probably make little stir. The contested seats in the Senate have both been settled in favor of the sitting members—Taylor, Republican, and Gray, Democrat. In addition to the bill heretofore noticed for a *pro rata* tariff for freights and passengers on railroads, one has been introduced reducing passenger fare to three cents a mile. Neither are likely to pass. Whether they will excite interest enough to rally a respectable lobby, is doubtful. The Senate has voted to adjourn on the 25th. The Assembly will probably fix the day somewhat later, but the Legislature will hardly remain in session beyond the 1st of March, and so much remains to be done that there must be a great deal of hasty and inconsiderate legislation.

PLUS.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN NEW YORK.

Audacity of City Thieves—Plans for their Capture—The Glass Burglary at Benedict's—Significant Precautions of the Jewelers—A Capture in Brooklyn.

From the New York Sun.

The daring robbery at Benedict's jewelry store on Monday night has convinced our most incredulous citizens that the thieves who infest this city—who, indeed, have run riot in this city—are as reckless and dangerous as those who flourished in the days of Dick Turpin. They are bolder, however, than the dashing "lord of the road," and they have, as compared with Dick, a free coast; for Dick, in his astonishing depredations, was forced to reflect on the fact that his companions had been hanged, and that he might be suspended by the same hemp; while his disciples have been led by their immunity from arrest to labor under the impression that life and property on this island are almost utterly at their mercy. Their sphere of operations is wider and broader than that of the highwaymen of the seventeenth century, who were contented with seizing the purses of benighted travellers on lonely roads; but our more ambitious footpads commit burglaries at midday, garroting citizens in the presence of the gaping multitude, presenting formidable six-shooters at the heads of their victims, and escaping through crowded thoroughfares to convivial haunts, where they divide their booty and sing bacchanalian ditties in honor of the authorities who wink at their presence and astounding offences in this city. Next we may expect the illustrious brigade of highwaymen, taking the cue from some of the London thieves, to hold meetings in the public streets to denounce their own depredations, in order to give them an opportunity to pick the pockets of the spectators.

TERRIBLE FATE IN STORE FOR THE DESPERADOES.

The continued depredations and robberies of these outlaws have had the effect of increasing the membership of the Vigilance Committee in three of the wards of the city. Day after day citizens are arming themselves with revolvers, not only for self-protection, but to aid each other in any emergency should crime stir their common service.

The feeling among the people has become so intense that if any number of the highwaymen should be shot down while in the act of burglary or larceny, nobody would mourn; nor is it probable that any Coroner's jury would hold the citizen who should thus put his revolver to a use.

ARMED DETECTIVES OFFICERS AT JEWELRY STORES.

The glass burglary at Benedict's store has led the proprietors of the leading jewelry establishments to take precautions against a repetition of the crime. All of the thieves are aware of the great value of the articles exhibited to the public gaze in such establishments; and hence the jewellers have a sense of the danger and loss to which they may be subjected at any time. In order to be prepared for any future emergency, some of them are about to use screens in their windows made of heavy iron wire, and others are making arrangements to engage armed detectives to guard their stores on the outside. This latter class say truly that the services of an officer for a year would not have amounted to the value of the diamonds stolen almost instantly from Benedict's store. One firm in Broadway, near Cortlandt street, have already engaged detective officers for the purpose.

A CLUE THAT MAY BREAK UP THE GANG.

We learn from Benedict Brothers that they are on the track of the robbers who paid their respects to their store on Monday evening, and that probably they may be able to find the fellows at no distant day. They have ascertained the name of the manufacturer who made the instrument with which the window-glass was cut, and they expect with his invaluable aid to find the person by whom it was purchased. It is a significant fact that the instrument used is the same as that which was used in the Park Bank and Bowery robberies, and it is supposed that the same thieves were concerned in all. Messrs. Benedict have offered a reward for the detection of the perpetrators. The value of the glass smashed over the [illegible] was [illegible].

EXCITING CHASE—PISTOLS ON BOTH SIDES.

Yesterday morning, at about 4 o'clock, while Officer Buchanan, of Brooklyn, was patrolling his beat, he observed three men coming out of the yard of the house of Mr. Dawes, at Throop and Myrtle avenues. When they saw the officer they ran, and he pursued them about half a mile, when he fired a shot after them. One of the thieves instantly turned and fired six shots at the officer, and then continued his flight. At length the officer, after an exciting chase, captured one of the fellows, who gave his name as John Montgomery. On being searched in the police station it was found that the prisoner had a loaded club, a pistol, a dark lantern, a canister of powder, and a mask.

TWO PERSONS ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

John Trimble, at 87 Varick street, and Morris Leonard, of 318 East Ninth street, were arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion of being concerned in the "smashing" operation. They were locked up in the Mercer Street Station to await identification. The prisoners protest that they are innocent of the crime; but as they were often seen in the company of Stephen Boyle, who was arrested when about to commit robbery in the Bowery, they were arrested on suspicion. The prisoners are aged respectively 25 and 21 years.

STOLEN DIAMONDS RECOVERED.

BUFFALO, Feb. 9.—The diamonds that were stolen some time ago from Mr. Sunderland, jeweller, of Rochester, were recovered at Fort Erie, Canada, this afternoon, by detective officers.

A BRAVE FARMER.

"Your Money or Your Life"—The Footpad Knocked Down.

From the Dubuque Times Feb. 12.

Last week a farmer, named Bassitt, residing at Cassville, Wisconsin, went down to Galena and disposed of a load of pork, at the highest market figures. The products of the sale amounted to one hundred and twenty dollars, which sum he placed in his pocket, as any other sensible man would, and started for home. He had accomplished half the distance, and was allowing his horses to jog along at an easy pace, while he was mentally cogitating upon the glorious activity manifested by the pork market, when he overtook a surly-looking individual, in top boots, slouched hat and dirty shirt, who was making his way through the snow, with much difficulty.

As Mr. Bassitt came opposite, the surly individual requested the privilege of riding with him; a request which the kind-hearted farmer granted with much alacrity, making room on the seat beside him. They rode along for some distance, conversing upon a variety of topics, when suddenly the stranger, without a moment's warning, presented a seven-shooter at the head of the farmer, and demanded all the filthy lucre the latter had in his possession. Mr. Bassitt, of course, was taken considerably aback by this abrupt change in the conversation, but, remarking that "he supposed he must surrender," he drew himself up as if to take his wallet from his pantaloons pocket. The ready compliance seemed to throw the robber off from his guard—an opportunity which Mr. Bassitt improved by planting a tremendous blow, with his bunch of fives, between the fellow's peepers, knocking him clear out of the sleigh, and causing him to see more stars than are planted within the constellation of the Great Bear. Before the robber could recover his balance, Mr. Bassitt had lashed his horses into a vigorous run and was soon a safe distance from the field of action. The baffled highwayman fired after him a volley of five or six shots in quick succession; none, however, taking effect beyond wounding one of the horses, slightly, in the leg. Upon reaching home Mr. Bassitt related his adventure, and a vigilance committee was at once extemporized to capture the fellow, but he succeeded in making his escape. It was certainly a bold attempt at highway robbery, and much credit is due Mr. Bassitt for the coolness he manifested under trying circumstances.

A SHOCKING CRIME.

A Man Murdered and His Body Burned.

From the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette, Feb. 11.

Our community was startled this morning by information received that a farmer named Chas. M. Lambert, about 50 years of age, living on the river road between this city and Beloit, was murdered last night, and his remains burned in the house, which was destroyed by fire. It appears, by the statement of Mr. Mark Langley, a brother-in-law of the deceased—who brought the news of this horror to the city—that Mr. Lambert had recently sold his farm to a Mr. Noyes, of the town of Rock, and had received $800 in money and a mortgage on the place for the balance of the purchase, in contemplation of a removal to a new location. Mr. Lambert's wife was on a visit to Chicago, and he was alone in the house with a hired man who had lived with him since November last, and who gave his name as Wesley Nelson. About 1 o'clock last night the attention of Mr. Langley was called to a bright light in the direction of the house of his brother-in-law, but as it seemed to be such a flame as would be created by the burning of a straw-stack, and as no alarm was given he thought nothing of the matter, and did not learn of the catastrophe until 9 o'clock this morning. Then it was discovered that the charred remains of Mr. Lambert were in the smoking ruins of the cellar, and that one of his horses and the hired man were missing. The presumption is that the unfortunate man was murdered, the house robbed and then fired, after which the murderer stole the horse and left. The supposed murderer, Wesley Nelson, is light complexion, about thirty years of age, five feet nine inches high, and weighs 170 pounds. A reward of $500 is offered for his apprehension and conviction.

The Sheriff, and other gentlemen from this city, went to the scene of the murder this afternoon, to attend the holding of an inquest.

MADISON.

Session of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society—Interesting Essays—Meeting of the University Regents—Warm Weather.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 12.

The State Horticultural Society, in session here since Tuesday, adjourned this evening. Several interesting essays were read and discussions were had thereon in relation to fruit growers. It was claimed by experience that the apple of this State that appears in a sure and better crop in Wisconsin than wheat, especially orchards that are near water. Hardy apples recommended were Astrachan, Duchess, Fameuse, Tallman, Sweet, Golden Russet, Transcendant and Hyslop Crabs, for general cultivation.

Strawberries—Wilson and Green Prolific were recommended.

Grapes—Concord, Delaware best, with Rogers as a long keeper.

As to plums the grafting of different varieties of natives was recommended. Valuable facts were brought out in regard to the best method of checking the ravages of insects, and on other points.

Dr. Joseph Hobbins, of Madison, was re-elected President.

The Board of University Regents adjourned this noon, having elected John S. Dean Secretary, and transacted various business designed to promote the interest of the Institute.

Very warm here to-day, the thermometer showing a temperature this afternoon of 55 degrees above zero. The snow is melting fast, and the streams are rising rapidly. Wild pigeons were seen flying north over the city to-day. There are a few members of the Legislature looking after matters and preparing for the rush of business imminent next week.

ELGIN.

Masonic Festival—Grand Ball and Banquet at the Waverly House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 12.

The ball and banquet at the Waverly last night, by Elgin Lodge A. F. and A. M., surpassed in all respects any previous effort of the kind ever attempted here. The attendance was large. The hall was magnificently attired. The supper, by the Messrs. Lasher, was a feast of good things.

NEW JERSEY.

A Revenue Collector on Trial for Frauds Amounting to $100,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The trial of George W. Throne, and others, his sureties, for alleged internal revenue frauds, was commenced in the United States District Court, at Trenton, N. J., yesterday. Throne was Revenue Collector for New Jersey, and the charges on which he is now arraigned with his sureties, involves over $100,000.

THE COUNTERFEITING CASE.

Charge of Judge Drummond—The Prisoner Webster Found Guilty—Motion for a New Trial.

In the case of Daniel Webster indicted for having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit fractional currency, with intent to pass or use it for illegal purposes, Judge Drummond of the United States Court charged the jury, that the question depended substantially upon whether the testimony which had been introduced on the part of the government was believed or not. [illegible] had to be found as to the purpose with which he had it, and if the testimony given to connect the [illegible] was believed, [illegible] if this connection included a knowledge of the use to which it was put, then, in the absence of any explanation of the manner of getting the counterfeits, the fact of guilt would seem to be conclusively proved. [illegible] of his having the counterfeit [illegible] to have in their possession and even to pass counterfeit currency, [illegible] in all cases of this kind, whether the party knew that he had it, and whether there was knowledge of its spurious quality when it was passed. The appearance of the party upon his arrest was therefore, carefully to be scrutinized, because it was natural that upon an arrest the party should attempt to account for the possession in such a way as to show his innocence, and if the explanation given was entirely inconsistent with innocence, that was strong testimony against the party. The Court again informed the jury that the whole case depended upon the credibility of the testimony, whether the story of the officer was to be believed or not. The Court charged in relation to the payment of $1,000 by the defendant, [illegible], that a certain amount of money was placed in his possession, and [illegible] was a circumstance which might [illegible] had been sent [illegible] testimony of the finding of the money, and what was said and done at the time the counterfeits were found.

The jury found the defendant guilty, and the usual motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial was made, pending which, Daniel was allowed to go at liberty under bail of $5,000.

TAX JUDGMENTS.

The business of the taxes was resumed yesterday in the Superior Court, and judgments rendered as follows:

Paving Canal street from Madison to Twelfth street.

Paving Twelfth street from State street to the river.

Paving Twelfth street from Halsted street to Michigan avenue.

Paving Wabash avenue from Twenty-second to Twenty-ninth street.

Curb on Jackson street, from Michigan avenue to Market street, excepting as to the property of P. F. W. Peck.

Paving North Clark street from the river to Chicago avenue, excepting as to the property of Catherine B. Wright.

Paving Halsted street from C. B. & Q. R. R. [illegible], excepting as to the property of the estate of the late Allen Robbins, [illegible], [illegible], Patrick [illegible], Mary [illegible].

The objection which was sustained to all the cases where judgment was not allowed was on the ground that the notice published by the City Collector of the receipt of the warrant by him and to parties to call and pay the taxes, included notices for different classes or kinds of improvements.

The judgments rendered on Thursday, by reason of a press of matter:

Paving Canal street from Twelfth to Sixteenth street.

Sidewalk on north side of West Clybourne Place from Elston road to Wood street.

Sidewalk on both sides of Sheridan Place, block 40, southeast quarter section 21, from Purple street to Wentworth avenue.

Constructing private drains to connect with public sewer on Pine street, from Michigan street to Chicago avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Sterling Coyne's beautiful comedy of "The Woman of the World" was given last evening at the Dearborn Theatre, for the first time in this city, with an excellence of cast and a richness and elegance of appointments that could hardly be surpassed.

The story of the play is substantially as follows: The scene opens in the conservatory of *Sir Gideon Goldenbird's* (Padgett) villa at Sydenham. *Meredith Jones* (Crisp), a playwright in love with *Alice* (Miss Ciner), niece to *Sir Gideon*, has read the whole company to sleep over one of his plays; the company consisting of *Lady Poinfeather* (Mrs. Hanchett); *Alice*; *Mrs. Eddystone* (Mrs. Allen), the Woman of the World; *Admiral Tomnoise* (Frye); *Sir John Noteborough* (Keller), an illiterate member of Parliament, whose speeches are ostensibly written by *Mrs. Eddystone*, but really by *Morden* (Bistedell), a seedy Bohemian, who has been at one time in love with *Mrs. E.*; *Miss Pottery* (Miss Crocker) and *Prof. Muddleman* (Brown). While *Jones* is still reading, enter *Frank Merriton* (Aiken), an adventurer, who has been left a fortune, and has come down to marry *Alice*, whom he has never seen. The company is finally awakened by his entrance, and as he is introduced. Subsequently *Alice* arranges with *Jones* to break off *Merriton's* negotiations by assuming the *role* of a country girl, in which she is assisted by *Grevise* (Wilson), the servant, who informs him of his master's threatened insolvency. The plan succeeds. *Merriton* willingly gives up *Alice*, and she in turn gives her hand to *Jones*.

The second act opens in *Mrs. Eddystone's* dressing room, with a hurried entrance on the part of *Priscilla* (Mrs. Ashley), *Mrs. E.'s* maid, pursued by *Merriton*, who has taken a sudden fancy to her face. He discovers that he is in the apartments of *Mrs. E.*, to whom he was introduced the day before, and, hearing her coming, conceals himself in a china closet. *Mrs. Eddystone* enters and is immediately followed by *Morden*, who threatens to disclose that he is the author of *Sir John's* speeches, and is on the point of making protestations of love when *Sir John* is heard coming up the stairs, whereupon *Morden* conceals himself in the bath room. *Sir John* is in want of another speech. He also wants to marry *Mrs. E.*, and as a *douceur* sets off to buy her a shawl. After his exit *Morden* comes out from the bath room and is on the point of making another protestation of love in which he is interrupted by *Priscilla*. A crash is heard in the china closet, and *Morden* retreats to the bath room. *Priscilla* rushes to the closet and finds *Merriton* there. With her ready wit she tells her mistress he is the hair-dresser, and he immediately commences at work upon her chignon. There is a knock at the door, and *Merriton* is shoved into the bath room with *Morden*. *Sir John* has returned with the shawl. Another step is heard on the stairs and *Priscilla* shoves *Sir John* into the bath room also just in time to escape *Lady Poinfeather*. After her departure *Priscilla* lets them out and a very funny scene ensues, ending in the discomfiture and disgust of *Sir John*.

A year ensues and the third act brings the *denouement*. *Goldenbird* has failed. *Alice* and *Jones* have married and have hired a room, where they are supporting themselves by dress-making and play-writing. An interview occurs at these rooms between the three parties mentioned, also *Merriton*, *Morden*, *Mrs. Eddystone* and *Sir John*, which eventually results in the marriage of *Merriton* and *Miss E.*, *Sir John* having discovered that she did not write his speeches; in the restoration of *Goldenbird's* fortune, the acceptance of *Jones'* comedy and the general happiness of all the *dramatis personæ*.

We have already intimated that the cast was an excellent one. The part of *Merriton* is one well adapted to Mr. Aiken, being full of spirit and dash, and belonging to the pure genteel comedy in which he always excels. Mr. Keller filled the *role* of the vain and illiterate M. P. with great acceptance. Bistedell, except that he dressed the Bohemian *Morden* a little too nicely, played with excellent effect. Wilson was, as usual, good in the role of the servant. Mrs. Allen was very effective as the "Woman of the World," while Miss Ciner charmed every one with her picture of the niece, especially in the assumed rusticity, which was an excellent bit of acting. Mrs. Ashley made her first appearance in the role of *Priscilla*, and made a very decided success. She has a pleasing face, a quick, bright way, and a stage ease and grace which are very charming. We have had few better soubrettes on our stage. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the management for the exquisitely beautiful manner in which they have mounted it. The conservatory in the first act, with its pots of real plants and evergreens, its fountain of real water, the gas illumination, and the beautiful glass illusion, is one of the most natural and most elegant sets we have ever seen. The piece, which is an excellent one of itself, should have a long run. It will be repeated this evening.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Opera House was again crowded last evening, but the performance has no special novelties to call for a detailed notice. The "Field of the Cloth of Gold" is undoubtedly the greatest success which this house has ever made.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The "Field of the Cloth of Gold" was repeated at McVicker's last evening by the Worrells, but to a thin house. It will be given again this evening.

THE ART GALLERY.

A private exhibition of several new arrivals of paintings was given at the Opera House Art Gallery on Thursday evening, to a large number of amateurs and connoisseurs. The main picture of the collection is Washington Allston's original sketch of his famous "Belshazzar's Feast," from which he made his drawings for the picture now in the possession of the Boston Athenæum, the completion of which, it will be remembered, was interrupted by the death of the artist. The sketch now on exhibition here is completed, and is mentioned in a letter from Allston to Washington Irving, written from London in 1817. The canvas is sixteen feet by twelve, a little smaller, if we remember rightly, than the Boston picture. The scene represents the interior of the palace of Belshazzar, with the King on his throne, his Queen by his side, and the courtiers and astrologers filling the court. The banquet table is set in the middle distance, some of the guests sitting at it, and some crowding the gallery above. In the remote distance is the interior of an idol temple, with the idol sitting beneath a blazing light, upon the temple floor, which is reached by successive flights of steps, down which the affrighted people are flying. The light of the foreground comes from the mysterious handwriting upon the wall, to which Daniel, in the centre of the picture, is pointing. The great charm of the picture lies in the form and color, in the grand conception, the superb grouping and the strength of effects. The study of character, in the King's face, which has a look of terrible suspense; in the Queen's, less deep but more terrified; in Daniel's, which is full of calmness and nobility; and in the group of astrologers, who wear a perplexed and astonished look, is very close and characteristic. This grand subject, from the brush of one of the greatest artists of the world, ought, and undoubtedly will, attract large crowds of visitors to the gallery.

In addition to this picture, several new ones have been received, embracing, among others, two portraits by Phillips; "The Young Mother," a pretty figure-piece by Lanfant de Metz; "Feeding the Rabbits," by Bonamie, a French artist; two marine pieces by William Cowell, son of Mrs. Cowell, the leading lady at McVicker's Theatre, which indicate a very rapid artistic growth upon the part of this young artist, and are full of rich promise; a cluster of apple blossoms and of May flowers, exquisitely done, by Meade; "East River," and a dreamy "twilight scene," by Fairman, of New York; a little Fowl picture by Lammens, and the following beautiful little figure-pieces by artists of the French school; "Love Scene," by L'Hay; an interior, with figures, by Corg de Burgess; "The Polonaise," by Rakelowicz; "Children Playing," by Autran; "View in Normandy," by Verger; "The Letter," by Lecard; "The Library," by Fecrus and the "Spinning Wheel," by Scienac. All of these last named pictures are charming bits of figure painting, and should be seen by all art lovers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

The local money market remains in nearly the same condition as at the beginning of the week. There is on the average just a fair activity in the demand for accommodations, though at the banks most intimately connected with the grain and provision trades money continues tight, while at the banks whose customers are chiefly in the mercantile lines of trade money is easy. The speculation in pork, which has created the principal portion of the demand for money, seems to have about reached its height, being discouraged by the unusually warm weather, and the speculative demand for funds to be used in that direction will probably diminish. In the open market there are, of course, as nearly always, a few who are paying much higher than the legal rate for money for speculative purposes in one thing or another, but on the whole there is less urgency for money on the street than a week ago.

There is still a much larger amount of currency going to the country than is being received from there—though, this being Friday, and as money ordered from here to-day would reach most country places too late to be used this week, the falling off from the shipments of the previous few days is no more than would be expected. The currency movement, however, is still decided enough to show that a more active movement of produce than had been in progress in the interior, and which will probably show increased receipts here next week.

Exchange was lower to-day, on account of the diminished supplies of currency, and sales were made between banks as low as 25c per $1,000 premium, though the greatest number of transactions were made at 50c. Counter rates remain unchanged, bankers selling New York funds at 1-10 premium, and taking of their customers at from par to 1-10 discount.

Government Bonds have advanced again to-day, on the strength of another advance in London of ⅛c, which is unusually large for that market. The advance in New York since yesterday was equal to about ½c on the whole list, and distributed as follows: 1881s, ⅜c; 62s, ⅜c; 64s, ⅜c; 65s, 1 per cent; 65s, new, ¼c; 67s, ¼c; 68s, ⅜c; 10-40s, ⅜c. Bonds are now nearly one per cent higher than they have ever been before, and as the advance is caused by the higher price in European markets, there can be scarcely a question that it is because the credit of the government has improved on the strength of the issue of the bills which have been introduced in Congress lately, and which show that if repudiation is not dead it at least stands no chance of becoming the policy of the nation. Mr. Hooper's bill, introduced in the House on the 8th, which looks to the prohibition of any further issue of bonds, as well as Mr. Schenck's bill, introduced some weeks ago, providing for the declaration by Congress that the bonds were payable in coin—both of which bills it is hoped will pass—have undoubtedly improved the national credit abroad. It is also reasonable to expect a further improvement with the inauguration of the new administration next month, and still higher prices for bonds.

Brokers' rates for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, Gold and silver in this market, this afternoon, were as below:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881..........	115¾	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1862..........	[illegible]	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865—New Issue..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1868..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s (Municipal)..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s (water and sewerage)..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Gold..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Below are given the closing quotations of Government Bonds in New York to-day, compared with the prices on the corresponding day of last year, and also the last semi-annual interest day of each issue:

[illegible]

The highest and lowest quotations for Gold since Jan. 1st were 136¼ on Jan. 2d and 135⅛ on the 16th. The range in New York to-day was:

[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Money abundant and easy at 7 per cent on call. The spring trade is commencing [illegible], and business in some departments is 10 to 20 per cent greater than last year. The principal purchasers are from the South, where quite a large [illegible] of business will be transacted this spring, and the Southwest. [illegible] is not buying [illegible]. Sterling heavy and lower at 108¼.

Gold steady most of the day, showing a trifle easier; opened at 135⅛; touched 135¾, and closed at 135⅝@135¾. Clearances, $47,000,000.

Governments active and higher under advices from abroad. The advance in London and Frankfort shows improving confidence in our securities, and a further advance is predicted here. The advance to-day was ¼@½ per cent, being most marked on old 5-20s. The demand was heavy for shipment and from home investors. [illegible]

[illegible]

State securities quiet. Missouris higher; Louisiana and Tennessees also advanced, but the higher Marks were not maintained.

[illegible]

Stock market dull, and though there was some irregularity during the day the market was generally steady. [illegible] The closing quotations are given below:

[illegible]

Receipts at the Sub Treasury, $2,390,251; payments, [illegible]; Balance, $[illegible].

Real Estate Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Feb. 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

Kossuth st, 25 ft w of Wallace st, s f, 24x125 ft; Jan. 21—Nexsen, Butler & Hall to M. A. Lawrence $1,000

Armitage av, s e cor of Hamburg av, [illegible]; March 31, 1868—Hall Clark to A. V. Tompkins .... [illegible]

[illegible]

Forest av, s of Douglas place, w f, 24x125 ft; Feb. 12—Walter Butler to Wm. M. Wolley 1,800

[illegible]

West Jackson st, 150 ft e of Western av, s f, 25x125 ft; Jan. 1—Seth Gage to Albert E. Sage 1,200

[illegible]

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs..........	172,640	158,750
Broom Corn, lbs..........	10,130	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs..........	40,100	175,090
Pork, brls..........	160	296
Lard, lbs..........	1,300	262,490
Tallow, lbs..........	5,180	13,510
Butter, lbs..........	11,430	2,390
Dressed Hogs, No..........	1,115	3,050
Live Hogs, No..........	4,771	3,750
Cattle, No..........	487	571
Hides, lbs..........	113,000	50,395
Highwines, brls..........	135	[illegible]
Wool, lbs..........	2,557	3,835
Lumber, m..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m..........	1,540	219

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls..........	5,613	4,301
Wheat, bu..........	24,124	[illegible]
Corn, bu..........	14,595	18,040
Oats, bu..........	12,567	531
Rye, bu..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu..........	470	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs..........	72,231	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs..........	12,734	1,622
Cured Meats, lbs..........	[illegible]	333,730
Beef, brls..........	159	66
Pork, brls..........	531	409
Lard, lbs..........	8,510	191,100
Tallow, lbs..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs..........	5,018	3,070
Dressed Hogs, No..........	675	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No..........	1,291	1,333
Cattle, No..........	615	[illegible]
Hides, lbs..........	101,564	34,835
Highwines, brls..........	185	44
Wool, lbs..........	22,370	28,515
Lumber, m..........	1,556	845
Shingles, m..........	1,837	1,115
Lath, m..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls..........	[illegible]	[illegible]

Receipts for to-morrow are 61¼ cars Wheat; 208 cars of Corn, of which 147 are New and 61 No Grade; 31 cars Oats; 6 cars Rye; and ½ car Barley. Total, 307 cars, or 190,000 bu.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, and a quiet set of markets in Grain while provisions were unchanged. The Grain markets all opened strong, and most of them eased off towards the close.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged. Sales were made of 150 bbls. free at 94c, but when New York was announced inactive buyers weakened to 93c, and the market closed nominal at 93@94c.

Provisions were dull, and lower. The market opened with a show of firmness, and a good degree of activity, at ¼ advance all round, but the New York advices checked the demand and knocked the market flat for the remainder of the session, though there was a little more firmness at the close. Mess Pork was taken to the extent of 4,370 brls, at $32.00@32.50 spot, and [illegible] buyer month, with a little at the same price buyer February. The market closed nominal at $32.00@32.50 spot. The bulk of the transactions were for March delivery. Lard was weak; 1,350 tcs were sold at 19c for spot and 19@19¼c buyer the month; closing quotations were 19@19⅛c. Meats were lower and easier. The only sales reported were of 40,000 lbs Cumberlands at 14¼c. Grease and Tallow were unchanged. There is no mistaking the fact of a growing disinclination to buy Provisions at any price. Most of our Chicago holders have quietly unloaded their stocks through brokers, while they were generally supposed to be holding on tightly for a further advance. They remembered the experience of 1866, and were determined not to be caught with large stocks on hand at the time of decline. Of course it is not impossible that prices may again advance, but they preferred not to take the chances. The consequence is that the stock of products is now nearer to the consumer than in any previous year at this season, and being so well distributed it will be more difficult to keep up, or advance, prices, for want of concert of action.

Dressed Hogs were in light supply to-day, owing to the recent warm weather, and prices were a little better than nominal, at $12.25@13.00 for soft lots, and $13.00@14.50 for frozen, according to weight.

Our remarks on the condition of the Flour market yesterday are equally applicable to-day. The movement was only a fair one, and dealers were making sales at about previous figures. As yet, the supply of low grades of Spring Extras and Spring Superfines continues light, and as the demand is gradually increasing, there is a disposition shown in some quarters to advance prices; in fact, within the past day or two a few holders were unwilling to make sales except at a slight appreciation on quotations current at the opening of the week. The stocks of Red and White Winter grades are moderately large, yet notwithstanding the fact that there is but a limited inquiry for either brand, prices are firm and very uniform. Sales to-day of White were made at a range of $8.25@11.00; Spring Extras at $5.60@6.60; and Spring Superfines brought $4.50@5.00. A small lot of Rye Flour was disposed of on private terms. Buckwheat Flour was again in meagre demand, and an unusually fine fair orders were made, as a general thing, attending slight concessions. Sales aggregated 3,557 brls.

Wheat was quiet, opening firmer, but not maintaining it. The report of advance in Liverpool yesterday was instrumental in putting up prices, but the effect was dissipated to-day till New York showed that she had lost the impetus. When the market here became hot, There was no particular demand, but Nos. 1 and 2 were a little higher in sympathy with the higher grades. [illegible] On the Open Board the market was steady and moderately active, at $1.17¾@1.17⅞—the inside range of yesterday. On 'Change it opened firm at $1.17⅞, with buyer the month at $1.18, then ruled firm but quiet at these prices till noon, strengthening a shade, but weakened badly when New York was announced inactive and tame, and was dull at $1.17 during the remainder of the session—closing at $1.17@1.17⅛. We quote sales of [illegible] bu No. 1 Spring at $1.[illegible]; [illegible] bu No. 2 Spring at $1.16½@1.18; [illegible] bu No. 3 Spring at $1.[illegible]; and [illegible] bu Rejected at $1.04. Total, 126,800 bu. Seller last half sold at $1.17@1.17⅛; buyer the month, and seller first half of March at $1.18; and seller March at $1.17¾@1.18.

Corn was stronger and moderately active, there being numerous orders on the market to buy, but they were all filled before adjournment, and then there was a weakening. No Grade was wanted for shipment, and options were brisk, being bought largely for the last half of April and for May, and showing an advance of ¼c@½c to ½c in prices. On the Open Board the market was quiet at 58½c, seller March. On 'Change it opened firm at 58c—an improvement of ½c on yesterday's closing prices, with No Grade in good demand, and firm at 55c. Towards noon the market became stronger; but the transactions were principally in options, car lots ruling steady, and the market subsequently fell off, closing quiet at 58½c. We quote sales of 145,400 bu new at 58½@58⅞c, and 32,900 bu No Grade at 55@56c. Total, 180,[illegible] bu. Seller last half of April and first half of May sold at 73½@73¾c for No. 1, and [illegible] for No. 2. No. 1 sold at 73@73½c, seller May, and No. 2 at 68c. do. New sold at 59½@59⅝c, seller last half, 59⅛@59¼c seller March, and 64c seller last half of April.

Oats were stronger, buoyant, but less active, under the growing belief in the doctrine of "light crops" induced by the facts of a light stock in store, and fair Eastern demand. The few who do not belong to the short-crop theorists argue that the stock in New York much larger than it was a year ago, and is being decreased very slowly. But Oats are higher there, and that fact is probably a proof that our Eastern cousins do not think they have too much on hand. There was a good demand here to-day, but not much done, as few were willing to pay the large advance on spot, and prices weakened accordingly. On the Open Board the market was inactive. On 'Change it opened firm at 54⅜c for car lots, an advance of ¼c on yesterday's outside prices, and ruled firm at that quotation during the morning hour, with occasional sales at 55c, then weakened rapidly and closed dull at 54@54¼c. Sales were made of 62,000 bu at 54@55c, and 3,000 bu Rejected at [illegible]. Total, 72,500 bu. Seller March sold at 54¼@[illegible].

Rye was more active, at an advance of ½@1c on yesterday's ruling prices, closing firm at $1.[illegible]. Sales were 8,400 bu No. 1 at $1.25@1.26, and 3,200 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.17@1.18, the outside for strictly fresh.

The market for Barley ruled quiet at $1.[illegible] for car lots—an improvement of 2c on yesterday's price, few being willing to pay the advance. Sales were 1,600 bu No. 2 at $1.[illegible]; [illegible] Rejected at $1.55, and 400 bu by sample at $1.[illegible]. Total, 3,600 bu. Seller March sold at $1.[illegible].

Seeds were in fair demand, and prices were a shade better on Timothy, ranging at $3.[illegible]. Clover sold at $9.35@10.35, and Hungarian at $1.50.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

Flour steadier, quiet at $6.30@7.25. Wheat inactive, tame at $1.53@1.58. Corn dull, quiet at 90@92c. Oats firm, steady at 73c in store. Whiskey [illegible]. Pork nominal, about $33.50. Lard dull at 19¼@20¼c. Hogs heavy at $14.50@[illegible]. Gold, 135⅝.

CLOSING.

Flour quiet, heavy. Wheat dull, tame. Corn dull at 90@92c. Oats quiet. Pork nominal, 25@50c lower at $33@33.50. Hogs dull at $14.00@14.25. Whiskey dull.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.

Provisions quiet, little doing. Mess Pork at $33.00. Lard, 20c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 13½c; Rib sides, 15¾c; Clear Rib, 16¼c; Clear, 16⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—11:35 a. m.

Flour, 26s. Red Wheat at 9s 10d@9s 11d; White do at 11s 4d. Old Corn, 36s 6d; New, 33s 6d. Pork, 97s. Lard, 77s.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.

Wheat better; No. 2 Spring nominally at $1.1[illegible].

LATER.

Wheat quiet; No. 1 Spring $1.2[illegible]; No. 2, $1.1[illegible]. Receipts, 25,000 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu.

Later.

In consequence of unfavorable Liverpool despatches after the close of 'Change, the market for No. 2 Spring Wheat, at the Open Board, was only fairly active, and a lower range of prices was established, closing with buyers at $1.15⅞ and sellers at $1.16⅛ for spot. No. 2 Corn sold to a limited extent at 63c all May. Nothing doing in Oats. At the Evening Board No. 2 Spring Wheat closed steady at $1.16⅛.

The Provision market was dull, and prices were little better than nominal. We were unable to learn of a single transaction.

Live Hogs were dull and neglected, and assumedly a shade lower. The demand was wholly on Eastern account, and transactions were restricted to some 4,000 head, at $10.00@12.25 for common to extra. The market closed weak, with about 11,000 unsold.

Beef Cattle met with a moderate inquiry at substantially the prices current yesterday, sales making at $3.75@7.50 for common mixed lots to choice shipping Steers.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

The following tables show the daily receipts and shipments of Live Stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—There was a little better feeling in the market to-day, but no material change in values. Shippers took hold with more freedom, and nearly all offerings that would answer their purpose were closed out at full yesterday's prices. City butchers and feeders operated to a small extent, buying within the range of $3.[illegible] for common to medium grades. Sales embraced [illegible] head, at prices [illegible] for common mixed lots to choice shipping Steers.

CLOSING PRICES.

[illegible]

HOGS—The market was again dull and weak to-day, and prices, though not quotably lower, were, but is decidedly, [illegible]. Shippers were the only operators, and with some [illegible] the packers were buying at $[illegible] for common to medium, and $11.0@11.75 for good to choice, with a few transactions at $12.00@12.25 for extra. [illegible] averaging [illegible] lbs, brought [illegible]. [illegible] About [illegible] head remain in the pens unsold, and unless packers should enter the market, a further reduction in prices is anticipated. The transactions include the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The supply was light, and with a little demand holders were enabled to close out at better prices than were current during the week, and the day closed. The market closed firm at $[illegible] for common to choice grades. Common Sheep are suggested at $1.50@[illegible] per head.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are made on the basis of [illegible] otherwise expressed.

FLOUR—Received, 1,[illegible] brls; shipped, 5,613 brls. The demand was fair and [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

Flour, No. 1 Red Wheat, to [illegible]; White, 11s 6d. Old Corn, 33s 6d; New Corn, 33s 3d. Pork, 97s. Lard, 74s.

[illegible]

Petroleum unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs, Provision and Grocery Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour shipping grades neglected; other grades held higher [illegible]

PROVISIONS.

Pork very active [illegible]

GROCERIES.

Coffee very active and firm [illegible] to gold. Sugar again half a cent higher and very active; fair to good grocery [illegible]; refined [illegible] for Stuart's best crushed.

The Live Stock Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts since Wednesday [illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12—CATTLE—Less active; prices [illegible]

HOGS—lower, at [illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and active; sales 2,000 brls choice Minnesota at [illegible]; choice Wisconsin and Iowa at [illegible]

Wheat active and is higher; [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Dull and neglected; city mess pork at [illegible]

RECEIPTS—[illegible]

SHIPMENTS—[illegible]

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and firm. Wheat firm; amber [illegible]; No. 1 white Mich. [illegible]; No. 1 spring [illegible]; No. 2 amber [illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and lower; small sales at [illegible]

CLOVER SEED—[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12.—TOBACCO—Sales 90 hhds [illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Mess pork [illegible]; Lard, [illegible]; Bacon—Shoulders, [illegible]; clear ribsides, [illegible]; clear sides, [illegible]

BREADSTUFFS—Super flour, [illegible]. Wheat, [illegible]. Corn, [illegible]

WHISKEY—[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—TOBACCO—Unchanged, with good trade demand.

COTTON AND HEMP—Nothing doing.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull [illegible]

COTTON—Dull; no sales; nominal; middling at [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Unsettled and nominal, though holders are not willing to make any important concessions; but little done worthy of note. [illegible]

MONETARY—Gold, 135 buying. Exchange dull, at 1-10 discount buying. The money market unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Market quiet and steady; refined, [illegible]; standard white, [illegible] for prime light straw to white.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—COTTON—Dull and lower. Sales, 2,000 bales at [illegible] for middling uplands.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts, [illegible]

[illegible]

PETROLEUM—Dull at [illegible] for crude; [illegible] for refined bonded.

HIDES—In moderate request, at [illegible] for American.

LINSEED OIL—Firm, at [illegible]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet and steady, at [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; [illegible]

FREIGHTS TO LIVERPOOL—Dull; engagements per steam for 7,000 bu wheat at [illegible]

LATER.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour closed dull and a shade lower for medium to good grades. Wheat dull and a trifle lower, with scarcely any export inquiry, and only limited milling demand. [illegible]

WHISKEY—Nominally unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—CLOVER SEED—Very active; [illegible]

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm but inactive. Wheat firm; red at [illegible]; amber, [illegible]. Rye steady, [illegible]. Corn, fair demand; yellow, [illegible]. Oats active, [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Scarce, active; Canada in bulk, 29c; refined, [illegible].

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat advanced [illegible]; sales choice Maryland at [illegible]. Corn firm, higher; prime white, [illegible]; yellow, [illegible]. Oats firm, [illegible]. Rye firm, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Firm, unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 12.—COTTON—Dull, easier and nominal; [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at [illegible]. Lard firm at [illegible]. Bulk meats active; shoulders [illegible]; sides, [illegible].

Others firm and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Trade was light, with no demand of consequence. Flour unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn [illegible] for new on track. Oats [illegible] in store. Rye [illegible] in store and divd.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy, [illegible]. Lard, [illegible]

SEEDS—Medium clover, [illegible]; timothy, [illegible].

Personal.

PERSONAL—Will the short, light-haired lady, who recognized a gentleman on Clark-st., near the Court House, on Thursday, at 4 o'clock p. m., send her address to A. W. WILLIAMS, care of [illegible] West Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—A gentleman on the shady side of 40, thorough business man, of well known character, capacity and capital—[illegible] desires to correspond with an accomplished young lady, with a view to mutual unity. Please address GEORGE SEYMOUR, Box 317, Chicago P.O.

PERSONAL—Will Mr. James Radican call at our office immediately; we have something of importance to communicate. DeLOYNES & PARENT, 122 Madison-st.

PERSONAL—If Miss Tyrrell, who sailed from Glasgow, Scotland, [illegible] of October, [illegible] would [illegible] Address ST. GEORGE, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A young widow lady, a stranger in the city, wishes to form the acquaintance of a gentleman of wealth, who will assist her into business. Address Mrs. A. A. ARNOLD, Chicago.

Correspondence Wanted.

CORRESPONDENCE—Wanted—A gentleman wishes correspondence with any number of "Blondes." Address M C, Tribune office.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—With a good sized, well-furnished room, in a strictly private family, within a quarter of a mile of the City Hall. [illegible] Tribune office.

BOARD—A young man desires a single room, with first-class board, on Michigan or Wabash-av. [illegible] Address, stating terms, J K L, care of Tribune office.

To Lease.

TO LEASE—Pleasant lots near Cottage Grove-av. to lease or for sale on long time. SAMPSON & DREW, Real Estate Agents, Metropolitan Block.

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, a lady's breast-pin and earring. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at No. 37 North [illegible]

LOST—A morocco pocketbook containing [illegible]

LOST—On Tuesday night, a coral earring, [illegible]

LOST—$10 Reward for a mink collar lost on [illegible]

LOST—Stolen or Strayed. A red and white [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—By Warren & Goodrich, Real Estate Brokers, Room 2, 125 Dearborn-st.

[illegible] feet, Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. [illegible]

[illegible] feet, Michigan-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st. [illegible]

[illegible] feet, State-st., corner Thirty-[illegible]

[illegible] feet, Prairie-av., near Thirty-fourth-st. [illegible]

[illegible] feet, Indiana-av., [illegible]

[illegible] feet, Wabash-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts. [illegible]

[illegible] feet, Forest-av., corner of Thirty-second-st. [illegible]

[illegible] feet (with house), Michigan-av., southeast corner of Twenty-fifth-st. [illegible]

[illegible] feet, Madison-st., corner of Seeley-st. [illegible]

[illegible] feet, West Jackson-st., east of Halsted. [illegible]

[illegible] feet, North Clark-st., northwest corner of [illegible]

[illegible] feet, Colfax-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st. [illegible]

[illegible] Rhodes-av., near Thirty-third-st. [illegible]

[illegible] feet, North Clark-st., north of Sixteenth-st. [illegible]

Also a large amount of other property, comprising a number of sound opportunities for investment.

WARREN & GOODRICH,
125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY. EGAN-AV., corner of Stewart-av.—[illegible] acres, at [illegible] per acre; very cheap. BELLEVUE-AV.—A [illegible] blocks; very cheap. MASON-ST. AND REUBEN-ST.—Four 20-acre blocks; very cheap, and easy terms. [illegible] TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner of Robey—[illegible] acres; will sell in blocks of 10 acres. KINZIE-ST., west of limits—[illegible] acres; or 5 acres, if desired. WEST LAKE-ST.—[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST.—[illegible] acres, near new station; very desirable for investment. Parties desiring such property will do well to call before purchasing. SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By Shipherd, Sweet & Co., 155 and 157 LaSalle-st. UNIMPROVED. [illegible] acres near R. I. Junction. A bargain. [illegible] acres near the Stock Yards. [illegible] lots; will sell the whole or by single lots. [illegible] acres near Harlem. [illegible] feet near Kenwood Station, cheap and for cash only. [illegible] feet on Clark, near Fifteenth-st. [illegible] acres in Section 11, 38, 13, near the new railroad station.

FOR SALE—On Prairie-av., 50x125 feet, east front, [illegible] feet north of Douglas-place, or Thirty-fifth-st. New sidewalk and trees in front. Price, [illegible] per foot. Terms, about [illegible] cash and the balance in November, 1869. This property is offered very low. If not taken this week the price will be raised to [illegible] per foot. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By S. E. Gross & Co., Room 26 Mercantile Building, 116 LaSalle-st.: [illegible] feet on Wabash-av., near Fifty-first-st. [illegible] feet on [illegible] near Fifty-first-st. [illegible] feet on Wabash-av., near Sixtieth-st. and Junction. [illegible] feet on Wabash-av., near Forty-first-st. [illegible] This property is offered at above prices for three days.

FOR SALE—Block 4, Winston's Addition, [illegible] feet on State-st. and Wabash-av., between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. Price [illegible] per foot. The finest and most desirable piece of property south of the city. We have no doubt that within one year from date, this property will readily bring twice the price now asked for it—probably much more than this. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av. and State-st., [illegible] lots, [illegible] by [illegible], fronting on [illegible]-foot streets, near the proposed South Side Park. [illegible] A. H. KING & CO., [illegible] Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Good lots on Alexander, Twenty-third, Bushnell, McGregor, Twenty-sixth, Kossuth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Buddan and Arnold-sts., between Wentworth and Stewart-avs. Also on Butterfield, between Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first-sts. Also on Hanover, Butler and Wallace-sts., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth-sts. Prices low. Title perfect. A small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—By Shipherd, Sweet & Co., 155 and 157 LaSalle-st. UNIMPROVED. [illegible] acres Wisconsin pine lands, very low for cash. [illegible] acres in Champaign County, Ill. [illegible] acres in Piatt County, Ill. [illegible] acres in Pocahontas County, Iowa, very choice, with underlying coal. [illegible] acres in Texas County, Mo. [illegible] acres in Calhoun County, Iowa.

FOR SALE—40 acres in Section 24, 39, 13, near Sixty-fifth-st., only [illegible] per acre. To-day will sell 10 acres at [illegible] per acre, easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, Otis Block, 162 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Near Riverside Park, 800 acres at less. Will be sold in a body. A very desirable tract for subdivision or improvement, being the only large piece of land for sale in that vicinity. A rare chance. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—One-fourth cash, and all the balance in five years at 7 per cent—Seven lots remaining unsold on Washington-st., and eight lots on Warren-av., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts. [illegible] per foot. About twenty of these lots near the corner of [illegible] and F. & Ft. W. Dummy are still for sale at [illegible], on good terms. ENOS AYRES, 7 Larmon Block.

FOR SALE—Michigan-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., 100 feet. Michigan-av., south of Twenty-seventh-st., [illegible] feet. Michigan-av., north of Twenty-seventh-st., [illegible] feet. Wabash-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., [illegible] feet. Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., [illegible] feet. Wabash-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st., [illegible] feet. WM. GARNETT, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25x170 feet on Michigan-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st. Only [illegible] per foot if taken before the 17th. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Ten acres on Milwaukee-av., at the limits, 1,000 feet front; a rare chance. [illegible] acres one mile beyond limits, with [illegible] feet front on the avenue, offered [illegible] per acre below market if taken immediately. [illegible] acres near Artesian Well. See the owner at 154 Washington-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A fine lot on State-st., in the Wentworth Tract, [illegible] feet, [illegible] feet south of Thirty-second-st., only [illegible] per foot. [illegible] can remain without interest. The cheapest lot on the street. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Choice lots, [illegible] on Jackson-st., one-half block west of Western-av., south front. [illegible] if taken to-day; [illegible] cash and balance in three equal payments. R. G. GOODWILLIE, Otis Block, 162 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—The best bargain in the market—[illegible] acres corner Fullerton-av. and Larrabee-st., upon which we will guarantee [illegible] profit within six months. Only two blocks from Lincoln Park. Price [illegible] cash, balance, one, two and three years. SMITH, SLAYTON & CO., 22 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Five-acre block near the new West Side Depot, at [illegible] per acre, to-day. CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Choice lots in Section 27, 40, 13, near Milwaukee-av. and proposed boulevard, [illegible] cash. Secure a lot; only a few left. R. G. GOODWILLIE, Otis Block, 162 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] acres fronting Lake Michigan, 60 rods north of Lincoln-park extension, [illegible] per acre, cash. Land in vicinity selling at [illegible] per foot. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50x121 feet on Wabash-av., east front, [illegible] feet north of Thirtieth-st. Only [illegible] per foot for to-day. Very easy terms. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—200 desirable building lots, fronting on Sheffield and Racine-avs., less than half a mile north of Lincoln Park. Prices low. Terms of payment, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—450 feet on Forty-seventh-st., [illegible] feet deep, south front. An acre lot on Mason-st., cheap. CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Seven lots on West Van Buren-st., 10 lots on Wentworth-av., 20 lots on Ransom-st., 20 lots at the R. I. Car Shops. Apply to A. BLAKE, 106 Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—[illegible]x180 feet on Wabash-av., east front, a little south of Fourteenth-st. Only [illegible] per foot. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—10 acres of land near Kankakee-av. and Forty-third-st., for a few days. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Two five-acre blocks west of the station at Englewood, near Sixtieth-st. Capitalists are invited to call. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—100 feet on Michigan-av., just south of Thirty-fourth-st., fronting east, at [illegible] per foot. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—20 acres near Rock Island Junction. Also, [illegible] acres improved, near the last named. CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—On long time, to a party who will improve, a nice lot near Cottage Grove-av. and Fairview Station, on I. C. R. R. Buy a house and save rent. SAMPSON & DREW, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Lot 30x100 feet on the south side of Ohio-st., between Rush and Pine. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—50x165 on West Jackson-st., between Halsted and Desplaines-sts., two fronts. Price only [illegible], for two days; one-half cash, balance in 1 year, or [illegible] all cash. The best bargain by far on the West Side. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—On State-st., near the car works, 100 feet by 161 deep. If sold immediately. 50x125 feet on Burnside-st., near Twenty-sixth-st. J. H. KEELER, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—West Washington-st.—Lot 60 by 124 feet, southeast corner Washington and Lincoln-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—North of city limits, in Section 31, [illegible] acres at the low price of [illegible] per acre. CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 acres of suburban property near Reuben-st., and about [illegible] miles southwest from Stock Yards. This tract is dry ground, and well located in reference to Park improvements. It will be sold at a bargain, and is desirable as an investment. Address OWNER, P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

FOR SALE—40 acres on Chicago-av., west of the limits; [illegible] acres east of the new West side Station, [illegible] per acre. CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st.: 10 lots fronting on Wentworth-av. and [illegible], [illegible] each.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—25, 30 or 50 feet near Douglas Monument, Cottage Grove. Only a small amount required down, balance on long time at 7 per cent per annum. SAMPSON & DREW, Real Estate Agents, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Lots on Monroe and Wilcox-sts., for a short time. [illegible] CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—108 feet on West Madison, [illegible] SMITH, SLAYTON & CO., 22 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5 acres in Section 27, 39, 13, [illegible] GOODWILLIE, Otis Block, 162 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Lot on the corner of Wood and [illegible] BALDWIN & CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] feet on Wabash-av., east front, [illegible] Address EUREKA, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Lot of 50 feet front on North LaSalle-st., between Division and [illegible] HOFFMAN'S Jewelry Store, No. [illegible] South Clark-st.

Pianos.

FOR SALE—A rosewood piano, 7-octave, [illegible] Apply at [illegible] East Adams-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—For cash, a beautiful piano, [illegible] Address D N, [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—[illegible], with buildings, on North Clark-st., between Michigan and Illinois, [illegible]

[illegible]

Hyde Park, [illegible]. The cheapest corner for sale in Hyde Park, east of the railroad. BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—By Shipherd, Sweet & Co., 155 and 157 LaSalle-st. IMPROVED. Choice Evanston residence, large lot, close to the station; will trade for a West side residence. Best residence lot in Wheaton, with cottage, and choice fruit in abundance; close to the station; very low for cash. One of the choicest fruit farms in Central Illinois; can be had on very easy terms and long time; will exchange for city property. [illegible] acres near Ainsworth Station, on M. S. & N. I. R. R.

FOR SALE—A good house of 9 rooms on Curtis-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts., east front, lot [illegible]. Price [illegible] cash. This is a bargain. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash—No. 1495 Prairie-av., north of Thirty-third-st. A neat 2-story frame house, brick basement, 8 rooms, water, gas, and lot [illegible] feet front by [illegible] feet to alley, in as good a neighborhood as in the city. Inquire on the premises. Purchasers will have no commission to pay.

FOR SALE—A two-story frame house of 11 rooms, and lot [illegible] by [illegible] feet, with barn, northeast corner of Fulton and Elizabeth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—30 Houses on leased ground, with valuable leases—three of them very cheap if taken immediately. Favorable terms will be made with purchasers. They are great bargains to parties wishing houses to move. For particulars inquire of G. H. BIGELOW & CO., Room 1, Speed's Block.

FOR SALE—A new frame house and brick basement of 9 rooms, water, gas, and lot No. [illegible] North Leavitt-st., near Lake. Price [illegible]; one-half cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Nos. 156 and 158 Huron-st., good two-story houses with 11 rooms each. Lot [illegible]. Price [illegible], [illegible] cash, balance one and two years, at 8 per cent. Will rent so as to pay 10 per cent. Title perfect. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By Shipherd, Sweet & Co., 155 and 157 LaSalle-st. IMPROVED. New dwelling house on Union Park, cheap if taken immediately. Will be finished to suit purchaser. [illegible] feet on North State and Ontario-sts., with two houses. [illegible] feet on West Washington-st., corner of Oakley, with two houses. [illegible] feet on LaSalle-st., near Randolph. [illegible] feet on LaSalle-st., near Lake.

FOR SALE—Two new two-story frame houses, with lots [illegible], on West Jackson-st. Apply to A. BLAKE, 106 Madison-st., Room 1. Price, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Five first-class two-story and basement brick houses of 11 rooms each, and lots, with barns, on northeast corner Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Fine brick residence on Warren-av., at [illegible] cash, balance in [illegible] annual payments; now rents for [illegible] per annum. CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A new frame house of 8 rooms, water, gas, and lot [illegible] by 125 feet, on Jackson-st., near Wood. Price [illegible], part on time. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By H. L. Hill & Co., Room 7 Mercantile Building, 116 LaSalle-st.: Two story frame house, and lot [illegible] to alley, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—On Prairie-av., No. 1400, near Thirty-third-st., a beautiful new east front two-story gothic cottage house and lot, full sized. Must be sold immediately. [illegible] cash will buy it for one week. Title perfect. The cheapest piece of property ever offered in this city.

FOR SALE—Business Property—House and lease of good paying property, on favorable terms. Inquire of G. A. BIGELOW & CO., Room 1, Speed's Block, Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—First-class brick house, fronting Jefferson Park—cheap. Cottage with [illegible] feet front on Park-av. [illegible] CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Two first-class marble front houses and lots with brick barn, on Washington-st., west of Union Park. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Or will exchange for cash and merchandise or lots—House and lot worth [illegible]. Two stores worth [illegible]. Apply to DAVIS & TILTON, 138 Madison-st.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful country homes in the West, situated on the west bank of the Kankakee River, in the city of Wilmington, Ill. The house is a large two-story brick, modern built, containing 12 large rooms and several small rooms, bath room, closet, hot air furnace, &c. [illegible] Address CHAS. G. SMITH, Wilmington, Will County, Ill.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—Two lots near Central Park, New York City. Also, 160 acres heavy timbered land in Wisconsin. Will exchange for Chicago city property. For terms, apply at 80 East Harrison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Several good farms near Odell, Livingston County, Ill., on railroad, 80 miles southwest from Chicago, of 80 to 160 acres each, at [illegible] to [illegible] per acre; small cash payment and balance to be paid annually from crops. [illegible] J. W. HEDENBERG, Strawn House, Odell.

FOR SALE—By A. Blake, 106 Madison-st., Room 1: [illegible] acres of good prairie land in Greene County, Iowa; entered in 1855. Title perfect.

FOR SALE—A small farm of 25 acres, highly improved; has a large number of fruit trees and small fruit, house and barn, fence, and within ten miles of Court House; near Milwaukee Plank-road. Price [illegible] per acre. Apply to WM. H. SMITH, Room 9, Masonic Temple, or Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Rare Chance—A farm near Kenosha, of [illegible] acres, [illegible] plow and mow land, balance wood and pasture. Good house and barn, large orchard and other improvements. Will be sold for cash or exchanged for inside city property. [illegible] LAWTON BROS. & MARR, [illegible] South Water-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—25,000 acres Missouri lands in Barry and Stone Counties, at [illegible] cents per acre. [illegible] Address WM. HICKOK, Jr., 35 Broad-st., Room 11, New York city.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for city property—Several farms near the city; also fruit farm in Central Illinois. Apply to DAVIS & TILTON, 138 Madison-st.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Cottage No. 1400 Wabash-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., containing five rooms, pantry, &c. [illegible] per month. Immediate possession given. Inquire of L. INGLEDEW, Room 5 Portland Block.

TO RENT—By Knauer Bros., Uhlich's Block, Room 5, House No. 145 North Dearborn-st., at [illegible] per month.

TO RENT—A furnished house of 7 rooms. Rent [illegible] per month, payable monthly in advance. 104 Ashland-av., West Side, Madison-st. cars.

TO RENT—A part or the whole of residence No. 127 State-st., adjoining Palmer's new block, for offices or business purposes. Lease has over three years to run. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—House No. 1404 Wabash-av., ten rooms, gas and water, marble mantels, &c. [illegible] per month. C. J. ADAMS, No. 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—The cottage, No. 472 Butterfield-st., corner of Twenty-ninth-st. Apply to FRANK GAVEGAN, No. 164 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—Splendid cottage on West Fulton-st., newly papered, painted, &c. and in a good neighborhood. Inquire of Dr. UNDERWOOD, No. 124 Randolph-st., Room 3.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Handsomely furnished rooms, with every convenience, well taken care of, and near to business. Apply at Room 25, Hamilton Block, southeast corner of North Clark and Water-sts.

TO RENT—Suite of rooms, with or without furniture, suitable for housekeeping, at 231 West Monroe-st. Also, board for two ladies or gentlemen.

TO RENT—Comfortable furnished room. Good location and moderate rent. Call at 217 Illinois-st., near State.

TO RENT—With board, one large and one small room in a private family. Location near Union Park, one block from cars. Please address J L, Tribune office.

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms. Excellent location. Brick block. 69 Monroe-st., near State. Apply at Room 18.

TO RENT—Furnished room, without board, pleasantly located and suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply at [illegible] State-st.

TO RENT—A neatly furnished front room suitable for a gentleman and lady, near the Post Office. Address C L W, Tribune office.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c

TO RENT—We have three or four offices to rent in our block, possession now or 1st of May. One a fine large room, [illegible], good light, fire-proof vault. Washroom and water-closet. Can be divided to good advantage. UNDERWOOD & CO., 160 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Second floor of the large and commodious store 17 and 19 River-st. Apply on the premises, to SMITH, CLEARY, ENRIGHT & CO.

TO RENT—The store 231 Lake-st., now occupied by us. Also the second and fifth lofts No. 36 Lake-st. Apply to PAGE, BRO. & CO., 231 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Second and third floors, No. 166 Lake-st., from March 1, 1869. E. W. FOSTER & CO., 166 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Lofts—The second and third stories of the new marble-front building [illegible] State-st., with steam hoistway. Both lofts are heated with steam. Apply to THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 120 Madison-st.

TO RENT—100 Madison-st.—The store at present occupied by us at 120 Madison-st. Apply to THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY as above.

TO RENT—Store and basement No. 19 Lake-st., formerly occupied by Bowen Bros. Steam hoisting and heating apparatus. Suited for a large wholesale business. Apply to C. A. SPRING, Room 5 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—Two good lofts and basement. Inquire of ROBERTS, CALKINS & HULL, [illegible] South Water-st.

TO RENT—The second story of No. 37 Washington-st., for office or business purposes only. Inquire at KELLER'S shoe store, No. 37 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Store, and lease for sale. 35 Washington-st. Best locality in the city for jewelry, hats and caps, books and shoes, or fancy goods. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A good basement in centre of city. [illegible] per month. [illegible] Address J D B, Tribune office.

TO RENT—At [illegible] per month, fixtures and three years' lease for sale cheap, of small store, [illegible] Madison-st.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—20 acres of eligibly situated property, [illegible] Address THOMAS BURKE, care of Carter & Co.

WANTED—3,000 acres of good farming land for the Danish Agricultural Society. [illegible] Apply to [illegible] MATHESON, Secretary.

WANTED—To trade, good Hyde Park lots, [illegible] Address D E, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 or 100 feet on Wabash or Michigan-av., [illegible]

Business Chances.

APOTHECARY STORE—The attention of druggists and apothecaries is called to the fact [illegible] AGENCY, 4 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.

A GOOD CHANCE to make money, to buy a good assorted stock of groceries, fixtures, two horses and wagons; cheap rent and a good location, where business has been carried on for the last eight years. Fine cash customers and good pay. Inquire at 20 North Clark-st.

A TAILORING, CLEANING and Repairing store, with fixtures and everything complete. Inquire at 11 West Randolph-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD HALL for sale, containing six tables with all modern improvements. For particulars address or apply to TAYLOR & HASBROUCK, 99 Randolph-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED GROCERY for sale, at cold cost. Stock new, the best location on the West Side, and doing a large business; no fixtures to buy; or will exchange for South Side improved property. Address J D Y, Tribune office.

A GOOD DRUG MAN, with some means, can hear of something to his advantage by addressing A B C D, Tribune office.

A GENERAL STOCK OF GOODS for country trade for sale at Buda, Ill., on C., B. & Q. R. R., 120 miles southwest of Chicago, a nice town of about 1,000 inhabitants, a good graded school, churches, &c., and surrounded by the best farming lands in the State, all of which are well improved and farmers rich. Store well located and stock in prime condition. Annual sales [illegible]. Will sell with or without building. Reasonable time given on part if desired. Address Post Office Box 111, Buda, Ill.

A YOUNG MAN WITH $300 can hear of a good chance to secure a safe and paying business. It will pay to investigate. Call at Room 7 No. 168 Madison-st.

AN ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE and retail business in one of the best locations in Chicago for sale at a bargain. Address, without delay, C O, Tribune office.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE for sale—The lease and fixtures of Wilson & Co.'s boot and shoe store, 231 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st. Parties purchasing have the privilege of taking such amount of the stock as they may desire. Must be sold at once. WILSON & CO., 231 Blue Island-av.

CASH FOR SECOND HAND FURNITURE. Parties having second-hand furniture for sale can hear of a cash purchaser by addressing S. DANIELS, Post office.

DRUG STORE for sale, at a bargain. Address, for particulars, W. KEYMER, Kalamazoo, Mich.

DRUG STORE for sale, in one of the most prosperous towns in Central Illinois, population about [illegible]. A good trade established. Stock complete—[illegible], or thereabouts. Address T. Tribune office. This offer will be open for thirty days only.

DRY GOODS STORE for sale. Trade well established, good location in a town about sixty miles from Chicago. Reason for selling, death of one of the partners. Apply to CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 60 Wabash-av., Chicago.

DRUG STORE for sale, large prescription trade, centrally located. Sales are from [illegible] to [illegible] per day. To be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. Best reasons for selling. Address C. BRAITHWAIT, Post Office.

FURNITURE STORE for sale, cheap, doing a good business. Rent low. Apply, for particulars, at 411 South State-st.

FINE HOTEL PROPERTY in Onarga, Ill., for sale. Only hotel in the place; 2,000 inhabitants. Will take a farm or other property in part payment. Fine opening. Poor health reason for selling. Apply to E. J. MARCHER, Onarga, or D. H. PEARSONS, Chicago, Ill.

HARDWARE STORE for sale. The stock and good will of the only exclusive hardware and agricultural store in a live town of 3,500 inhabitants, doing a good business. Address J. A. PERLEY, Lacon, Ill.

HAT AND FUR STORE for sale. One of the best retail stands in the city. Apply to KEITH BROS., 80 and 70 Wabash-av.

HALF OR THE WHOLE OF A PACKING HOUSE for sale, on the North Side, desirably located, and arranged for summer and winter packing. Also, a good family market attached. H. UNDERWOOD, 268 North Water-st.

HALF INTEREST in an established manufacturing business for sale. Capital required [illegible]. Easy terms to the right man. Call at or address 166 East Madison-st., Room 11, between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. J. WHITE.

I HAVE A STOCK OF USEFUL NOTIONS (salable goods) that I will trade for a city lot, or property to the value of [illegible], or will take a cottage on leased ground if in a good neighborhood. Also, a stock of fancy dry goods, with good trade established, value [illegible], for same class of property. Address HARRIS, Tribune office.

MEAT MARKET for sale on West Side. Good location, no opposition, five years' lease, low rent. Apply to JOHN GOODELL, 149 and 151 East Kinzie-st.

ONE HOTEL for sale, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 55 miles from Chicago. Also, one at Kankakee. Will sell cheap and on good terms. C. R. ROGERS & CO., No. 162 East Washington-st., Room 19.

SALOON for sale, together with the lease, licenses, fixtures, stock and everything complete, for [illegible]—only half down. One on Milwaukee-av., only [illegible]. A good first-class liquor store, with billiard rooms attached, a large stock of liquors, doing a good business, [illegible]. BROWN & TRUESDELL, 8 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

STOCK, LEASE, FIXTURES AND GOOD will of stove, furnace and range store, in central location. A good bargain for a cash customer. Address S F H, Tribune office.

STOCK OF GROCERIES, fixtures, horse, wagon and harness for sale at a sacrifice—only [illegible]. Inquire, corner of Green. Apply to DeLAMATER & JACKSON, 121 Clark-st.

STOCK OF GROCERIES for sale, the best location on North Clark-st., now doing a business of [illegible] per year. Will sell for cash, or trade for real estate, if applied for soon. Address F J W, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

STOCK OF GROCERIES for sale, with store, dwelling and lot, at [illegible] cash. This is a bargain, owner going South. G. DANFORD & CO., 75 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT for sale. A first-class merchant tailoring establishment in Milwaukee, with stock of goods, leading and well established trade, will be sold cheap. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address C., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE WHOLE or a part interest for sale in a chair factory, now in successful operation. For further information, inquire of E. F. PRINCE, 344 Lake-st.

THE SALOON AND BILLIARD ROOM of the Metropolitan Hotel for sale. Inquire at Hotel office.

WOOLLEN FACTORY for sale. The Quincy Woollen Factory, containing one set and six looms. Building 30 by [illegible] feet, three stories high. Also, adjoining the above building, a new Flouring Mill, with two run of [illegible] feet burrs. Ample power and water. The above property will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply or address NEAL & BRO., Quincy, Ill.

WE HAVE FOR SALE TWO SALOONS, in good locations, which must be sold at once. Call to-day, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. C. R. ROGERS & CO., 162 East Washington-st., Room 19.

Boarding and Lodging.

16 and 18 Rush-st.—Furnished rooms to rent, with board. Day boarders accommodated.

49 Van Buren-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.—A nice large furnished front room with closet, and board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. References exchanged.

52 Fourth-av.—Two gentlemen and their wives or four single gentlemen can find two front rooms, and use of gas and bathroom, with first-class board. Terms reasonable.

75 Jackson-st., three doors from State—A room to rent, nicely furnished, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

88 Monroe-st.—Briggs House No. 2—Pleasant rooms, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated. Saloon and fixtures for rent in basement.

100 Monroe-st.—Good board, with pleasant rooms, can be had if called for soon. Can take a few more day boarders.

103 Third-av.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, can obtain good board and accommodations. But few other boarders.

112 Adams-st.—A fine suite of rooms for four gentlemen, with first-class board. Also one room for single gentleman. Best accommodations for day boarders.

142 Wabash-av.—A pleasant furnished front room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also small room for two gentlemen.

155 East Monroe-st., corner LaSalle—Is filling up. A good front room left suitable for three gentlemen or man and wife. Also room at the table for a few more day boarders. Location central. Board tip-top, and prices reasonable. Twenty-one meal tickets [illegible].

162 State-st., one block from Post Office—Nicely furnished front rooms to rent, with board. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated with first-class board.

212 Wabash-av.—Pleasant furnished rooms to rent, with good board, on reasonable terms. Accommodations for a few day boarders.

284 Illinois-st., corner of Rush—Nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board, for families or single gentlemen, only five minutes' walk from Lake-st.

300 and 302 Wabash-av.—Front suites of parlors, single and double rooms, and first-class day board.

366 Ohio-st.—Pleasant rooms to rent, with first-class board, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at very moderate prices. Reference required.

371 Wabash-av.—A furnished room suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board.

A LADY living alone, who has a pleasant furnished house, will take two ladies to board. Address Mrs. S H B, Tribune office.

HUBBARD-COURT, corner of State-st.—Pleasant rooms for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen can be obtained at E. WOOD'S boarding house, with first-class board. Day boarders accommodated.

OLDRIDGE HOUSE, Northwest corner of State and Van Buren-st.—Furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen. JOHN OLDRIDGE, Proprietor.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, 410 South Clark-st.—Parties wishing rooms, in suite or single, with first-class board, will find it greatly to their advantage to call.

TWO elegantly furnished rooms, and best of board, at moderate prices, can be found by addressing CONFIDANCE, Tribune office.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a profitable first-class manufacturing business. To an active man with [illegible] cash, and good references, capable of taking charge of the sales, [illegible] per month will be guaranteed. Call at [illegible] Dearborn-st., Room 6.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $6,000, to engage in a well established and paying lumber business in the country. The additional capital is required to meet the growing demands of the trade. Call on, or address W. R. AVERY, 84 Washington-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—To purchase a small and active interest in some well-established hardware business. City or country. Security preferred. Best of references given. Address M, P. O. Drawer [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a well established office business, paying large. Small capital required. Address, or call at [illegible] Randolph-st., Room 3, and investigate.

PARTNER—Wanted—With a cash capital of [illegible] to [illegible], in the manufacture of tobacco. Profits of business very large. Factory all ready. Great inducements to a good party. Address CHAS. MOORE, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—The right man, with a few thousand dollars capital, can hear of a good opening in Atlanta, Ga. [illegible] Address P C, 194 Lake-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a real estate office, three years established, [illegible] Address GUNN, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a lucrative growing business in standard goods. Capital required, [illegible] Address O. DE [illegible] Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With about $250, in a light, profitable and permanent business. [illegible] Address for two days, F S, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $10,000 cash, to extend and enlarge a paying mercantile trade; [illegible] Address ARTHUR, Tribune office.

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—An experienced German hardware clerk. One who can come ready speaks and writes. Best of reference will be required as to ability and character. Address JAS. H. DEVOE & CO., Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—Salesmen, to sell 20 of the fastest-selling articles in the world. Don't fail to call and examine them. O. H. STANFORD & CO., 125 State-st.

WANTED—An upholsterer. Apply at 118 Washington-st.

WANTED—Experienced plow-grinders and trip-hammermen. Good wages and permanent employment. Apply at once. Naperville Agricultural Works, Naperville, Ill.

WANTED—Three first-class stick candy makers. To first-class workmen steady employment guaranteed. J. BIGELOW & CO., 209 North Third-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—By a New York house, a first-class salesman, to travel in the vicinity of Chicago, with samples of fancy goods, Yankee Notions, &c. A resident of Chicago, and one acquainted with the retailers of that city would be preferred. Address T M S, Tribune office.

WANTED—Immediately, a first-class candy maker, for general work. Steady work and good wages will be paid. CADY & CUTTING, Galesburg, Ill.

WANTED—A few good, reliable salesmen, to sell a new and useful agricultural implement in the States of Illinois and Michigan. To the right kind of men we will guarantee from $100 to $150 per month. Call and examine. Office, No. 31 Reynolds' Block, adjoining the Post Office.

WANTED—A few energetic men to engage in various capacities, in a wholesale and retail business, now being extended throughout the United States. Contract for salaries drawn up at CURRAN'S, No. 19 Speed's Block. Call in person.

WANTED—Canvassers and travelling men who think there is money in a twenty-five cent article. Come and see what I have got, or send 25 cents for a sample. A. VAN, 126 South Clark-st., Room 4, up stairs.

WANTED—Good live men to sell and take orders for EMERSON'S BINDER. It sells readily everywhere, and gives universal satisfaction. A wide margin given to the trade and good salesmen. Good general agents wanted in several good States. EMERSON & BARRETT, Bookbinders, 120 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A first-class engraver. Inquire at office of NATIONAL WATCH CO., corner Lake and LaSalle-sts., at 4 p. m., Monday.

WANTED—A young man acquainted with the book and stationery business. Apply to C. J. BARNES, 111 State-st.

WANTED—Immediately—A barber, at ABE & JOE'S, 50 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—At once for one year—Three experienced and two inexperienced as canvassers, also one general travelling agent, either on salary or commission, expenses paid. O. D. ORVIS, over 120 Dearborn-st.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—30 stone-cutters; wages, $4 50 per day. [illegible] feather dealers, [illegible] per day. Also, 300 railroad laborers. For particulars and transportation apply to L. C. HOLMES, 71 Clark-st., Room 4, Agent for South Pacific R. R. THOS. A. MORRISOCK, Chief Engineer.

WANTED—Men to fill several good situations, now open. Apply at 162 East Washington-st., Room 19. Only General Employment and Intelligence Office in Chicago.

WANTED—This day, at the Employment Headquarters, Room 1, Lind's Block, 2 farm hands and 8 wood-choppers.

WANTED—This day, 10 more laborers, at $2 per day. Also, men at $40 per month and board. Apply early, at 180 Madison-st., Room 2.

Wanted—Female Help.

House Servants.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework in a small family, at No. 12 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A good healthy wet nurse. Apply at my office, McCormick's Building, between 10 and 11 a. m., or 3 and 4 p. m. I. S. HAHN.

WANTED—A good girl, must be a good cook, at 341 Indiana-st., North side. Call between the hours of 9 a. m. and 1 p. m.

WANTED—Good girls looking for any kind of places, and those wanting help, to apply at 162 East Washington-st., Room 19, up stairs. Only General Intelligence Office in the city.

WANTED—Girl—A good cook, who can give good references, can obtain good wages at 228 West Randolph-st. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A good German girl to do housework. Apply at 315 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A good competent girl, for general housework in a small family, near the city. Call at Room 20, No. 99 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Good girls for situations in the country and city. First-class help furnished to hotels and private families by the Chicago Information Office, Room 5, 99 South Clark-st. HUNTER & WOOD.

WANTED—A good German, Norwegian or English girl, to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at 152 West Madison-st., up stairs, over the dry goods store.

WANTED—Immediately, at 371 West Washington-st., an experienced cook. None need apply without good references.

WANTED—At 91 South Sangamon-st., a girl who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches. To such liberal wages will be paid. None others need apply.

WANTED—A girl for general housework, at 314 Fulton-st., West side.

WANTED—Two good girls, cook and second girl. Those who can come well recommended, and are not afraid of work, will receive good wages. Apply at 67 East Jackson-st.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy, for cash, ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, or miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 204 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—A boss carder and a professional dyer. None but first-class hands need apply. Also, to purchase one single Compton loom, one Jenks' loom, 3-shuttle drop box, a rotary fulling mill, and Parks & Woolson shearing machine. No objection to second-hand machines if in good condition and price all right. Address KANKAKEE WOOLLEN MILL, Kankakee City, Ill.

WANTED—Rare Chance—To exchange for house and lot on North side, cash and one acre river front, suitable for manufacturing purposes or lumber yard. Call on or address WM. T. H., 138 Lake-st.

WANTED—Competent solicitors liberally dealt with at office of Security Life Ins. Co. of N. Y., corner of Clark and Washington-sts. C. H. BAKER, General Agent.

WANTED—A live man, or company, to engage in the manufacture of a most successful hay raker and loader, entirely new. Small royalty only required. A rare opportunity. Call and examine model, for a few days, at 166 Randolph-st., Room 34.

WANTED—To Lease—A lot 50x—, for a term of years, to move my cottage on. Must be in a good locality and near North Dearborn-st. Apply for one week. R W C, 41 Lake-st.

WANTED—A drug store doing $10,000 trade per year, in a place of 3 to 5 thousand inhabitants. Stock from four to five thousand. How much cash down? Balance in how long time? Address S. E. TILTON, Norwalk, Ohio.

WANTED—Manufacturers and dealers in agricultural implements, and farmers, to know that Halsted's Expanding Adjustable Harrow is the simplest and most convenient harrow that can be made. Can be adjusted from 3 to 8 feet in width. Any man can make it. Patent dated Jan. 5, 1869. Rights or harrows for sale on easy terms. Address, with stamp, I. J. HALSTED, Box 466, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—Those seeking employment to send postage stamp to A E, P. O. Box 219, Laporte, Indiana.

WANTED—A stock of builders' hardware for good improved real estate; or would trade [illegible] worth of cloths and clothing for city real estate. Apply to A. BLAKE, 106 Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A No. 1 billiard saloon, centrally located, in exchange for first-class farming lands in Wisconsin. Any party wishing good farming lands can hear of a good trade by addressing SAINT LOUIS, Tribune office.

WANTED—Good office desk, with drawers and pigeon holes. Address, with length and price, SALT, Tribune office.

WANTED—A purchaser for 2 office desks (new), with cupboards and drawers, parlor or office stove, letter press and stand, platform scales, some store shelving and gas fixtures, office chairs. Will be sold together or separately. Address D A C, Tribune office.

WANTED—A purchaser, with $500, to buy the good will and contents of a first-class business, paying large profits. Will trade for real estate. Call at Room 22, Calhoun Block, 117 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Three experienced fire insurance solicitors, who have had not less than three years' experience in the business in this city. With such only very liberal and permanent arrangements will be made. Apply immediately at the office of the NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., No. 188 Washington-st., basement. J. L. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

WANTED—To buy a boarding house, in a good location, containing from 25 to 30 rooms. Address BROWN, care City Hotel.

WANTED—One or two houses on Wabash or Michigan-av., for a first-class boarding house, north of Twentieth-st. Address H H S, Tribune office.

WANTED—Stencil-cutters to know that JOHN MEADER manufactures the best of dry and indelible stencil inks and stencil stock. Room 5, No. 144 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Buy—A well-improved first-class farm of one hundred to three hundred acres, with implements, &c., &c., in a first-class community, and within one hundred miles of Chicago. Will not pay a fancy price, and no dealings with agents. Address FARMER, Tribune office.

WANTED—Furniture, horses, watches, or any other kind of property, in exchange for unimproved lots near the city limits, at 130 Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—Watches—All kinds of old broken, also good watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, guns, pistols, musical instruments. High prices paid in cash at BARTLETT'S, 209 East Madison-st., east of Market.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—By a family without children, a dwelling-house, comparatively new, containing bath-room and gas, within 20 or 25 minutes' walk from the Court House. North Side preferred. Address 406 North Erie-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage or second story, of from six to eight rooms, pleasantly situated, within ten minutes' walk of Court House. Address P, 8 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—To Rent—On West Washington-st., between Morgan and Sheldon-sts., a three-story, or two-story and French roof brick house, modern in all respects, with all improvements. Address, naming rent, P. O. Drawer 5815.

WANTED—To Rent—On North Side, east of Clark and preferred south of Division-st., from March 1, for one year or longer, a small cottage or part of house, convenient for family of three. No children. Rent not to exceed $20 or $25 per month. Address or call on MERCHANT, 55 Michigan-av.

WANTED—To Rent—A neat and convenient house of 8 rooms. Must be north of Twenty-third-st. and east of State. Will occupy it any time before May 1. Address, for one week, stating location and rent, J L, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished room for a young man, in a quiet private family. Address GAMMIE, Tribune office, confidentially, stating terms, particulars, &c., &c.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Engines, portable, stationary, hoisting and marine, 4 to 20-horse; Fay's Tilt Hammers; Portman's Boneaut Burr Stone Mills. H. M. AMES, 78 South Canal-st.

PLANER AND MATCHER FOR SALE cheap. One second-hand planer (match), Ball's make, iron frame, and will work 4,000 to 5,000 feet of flooring per day, or will exchange for a good surface planer or good siding resawing machine. Address N. BOOTHBY & CO., Warren, Ill.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION—Wanted—Of Michael Dolan, who, when last heard from, five years ago, was in Detroit. If this should meet his eye, he will please return to his father, THOMAS DOLAN, No. 24 Twenty-fourth-st., Chicago.

Strayed.

STRAYED—On Thursday evening, Feb. 11, on the South Side, near Twenty-second-st., a small dark bay horse, without any harness or halter. Had sore in fore fetlock, and a scar on his rump, with white feet. Any information concerning the above will be suitably rewarded by calling at the office of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 188 Washington-st.

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—On or before April 1, as salesman in a lumber yard, by a man thoroughly posted in all the details of the trade. Has an extensive favorable acquaintance in the city and country. City references given. Address G N, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As bookkeeper for a firm who has entire charge of a full set of books by double entry for the past five years. As to my capabilities the highest testimonials will be furnished. Call on or address DeMOTTE, BROS., 11 Washington-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As traveller for a grocery, tea or tobacco house, by a steady, pushing business man. Good references given. Address LAUNDER, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced man, to travel by sample. Has had three years' experience. Commercially, tobacco, or groceries preferred. Best of references given. Address TRAVELLING AGENT, Box 3, Freeport, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as barkeeper. Is a first-class bottler, and can give good references. Address H, No. 4 Chamber of Commerce.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good bookkeeper. Address L S, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as salesman in a clothing house. Has been in the business a number of years, and speaks the English and German languages. Address E, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, as coachman in a private family, that perfectly understands the care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful about the house. Address AVERY, P. O. Drawer 6693.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, in any respectable business of this city. He is perfectly acquainted with the English, German, Scandinavian and other modern languages, double and single bookkeeping, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Employment more an object than salary. Best of city references can be given. Please address S T W, Tribune office.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Inquire at 49 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl, to do washing and ironing in a private family. Good references given. Address 181 Wesson-st., North side.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl, to do general housework in a private family. Good references, &c. Inquire for D H, at 238 South Canal-st., to-day.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two respectable girls, one to cook and the other to do second-work in the same family. No objections to going to Evanston or out of the city. Address 128 Michigan-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a thoroughly competent woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Inquire at 312 West Tyler-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As seamstress, or up stairs work or light general housework. Call at 26 North Carpenter-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—For a Norwegian girl, in a small family. Also for a Protestant cook in a private family. Have many other good girls, at 229 State-st. Mrs. HALKAM'S Office.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—OUR FAMILY DOCTOR AND RECIPE BOOK. $5 greenback to every agent; $1 to every subscriber. A counsellor in sickness and pain, for childhood, manhood and old age, containing, in plain language, free from medical terms, the causes, symptoms and cure of disease, in every form, with recipes for preserving the health and the proper treatment of the sick, together with 800 recipes, worth their weight in gold—invaluable for daily reference to every family, farmer, mechanic, and everybody. Contains over 800 pages, 21 illustrations. Price $1.50. Terms the very best. Address at once, stating territory desired. GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago or New York.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

AGENTS—Wanted—For OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN, in both English and German. A thoroughly reliable guide, embracing the Allopathic, Homœopathic, Hydropathic, Eclectic and Herbal modes of treatment. An octavo volume of over 800 closely printed pages. Price $2.50. The most popular and rapidly selling book in the market. Agents are reporting upwards of 100 subscribers per week. One just reports 130 and another 132 for last week. Another reports 360 for the last two weeks. Send for circulars and learn full particulars. Address J. S. GOODMAN & CO., Publishers, 5 Custom House-place, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—In each town, to take the agency for the sale of "Bradstreet's Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips," applied to the sides, bottom, top and centre of doors and windows. The sale is beyond anything ever offered to agents. From Ten to Twenty-five Dollars per day can be made. Send for agents' circular. First who apply secure a bargain. J. R. BRADSTREET & CO., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS—Wanted—Apple Paring, Coring and Slicing Machines. Made by D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass.

AGENTS—Wanted—$50 to $75 per week can be made by male or female, with Linington's celebrated Spring Steel Needle and Sewing Silk Package, and other indispensable articles. Every lady will buy one or more. Four papers in each package. Send 25 cents for sample and circular, or call on C. M. LININGTON, 38 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Dr. Ashbaugh's "Wonder of the World" is warranted to cure rheumatism, &c. Is sold on the package system; no one is required to pay for it until fully tested. I pay good men $60 per month and a large commission to distribute these packages. Address J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell 20 of the fastest-selling articles in the world. Don't fail to call and examine them, or send for catalogue. O. H. STANFORD & CO., 125 State-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—In every town and county—male and female. Those desiring our catalogue of patented articles, or information by mail, will please enclose stamp for return postage. BRIGHAM, BISHOP & CO., 118 Monroe-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Dr. WM. SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. Also for the Devotional and Practical Family Bible, finely illustrated and very attractive. Send for circulars. Address E. C. TREAT, 117 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—One thousand agents are wanted, to sell Maps, Charts, Lithographs, Card, Cabinet and Medium Photographs, Steel Engravings, Prize Packages, Oval and Square Frames, Albums, Stereoscopic Views, Stereoscopes, Fancy Card Frames, &c., &c. Our agents are making from $5 to $10 daily. We have the best stock for local and travelling agents west of New York. Send for new circular. GEO. F. CRAM, 134 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell a fine Township Map of Iowa, showing railroads, names of townships, list of post offices and all large and small towns. Sample sent on receipt of $1. Send for circular. GEORGE F. CRAM, 134 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell a fine new Sectional Map of Illinois. Shows the sections, townships, names of all towns and post offices, distances between stations, &c. Sample sent on receipt of $1. Send for circular. GEORGE F. CRAM, 134 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell a new Sectional Map of Missouri, showing sections, townships, names of all towns and post offices, &c., &c. The only accurate map ever published of the State. Sample sent on receipt of $1. Send for circular. GEORGE F. CRAM, 134 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only—For something especially adapted to the wants of every lady. New, desirable, salable, durable, cheap and profitable. Profits 300 per cent. Two dozen sent for $5. We sell for $12 in half a day. Samples securely sealed from observation, by mail, to ladies only, 25c. Address Mrs. W. M. WORDEN, Drawer 6224, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, for American spring steel needles, and twenty other fast-selling articles urgently needed by everyone. Agents with $5 to $10 capital, can clear $10 to $20 per week. Business permanent and suitable for all. Send $2 for agents' outfit and commence at once. Sample needles and other articles worth $1, sent by express for 50 cents. Address or call on SMAX & CO., 97 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A 30-inch set of cards, consisting of a double breaker and condenser and a 150-spindle jack. Also, one roll card, 34 inches wide, and a crank fulling mill. Will sell altogether or separately, as the purchaser may prefer. Address KANKAKEE WOOLLEN MILL, Kankakee City, Ill.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a full set of brass band instruments, rotary, silver mounted and warranted. Address BRASS BAND, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—One upright show case, eight feet long; 3 counters, 14 feet long; 1 fancy black walnut top counter, 8 feet, and 30 feet shelving. Address FIXTURES, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Household Furniture—Complete, good as new; cost $1,000. A bargain can be had in this nice, neat, well-selected furniture; party wishes to leave city. Room 10, Methodist Block.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A bay mare, 7 years old, accustomed to being used about the city. Those who are desirous of obtaining a thoroughbred Lexington mare for breeding purposes will find it to their interest to give this advertisement their attention, as she will be sold at a sacrifice for want of use. Apply at OSCAR FIELD'S Livery Stable, rear of Briggs House, or at 141 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—Full blood Durham bull and heifers; thoroughbred Morgan stallion for $2,000, cost $3,500; fine double carriage and harness, lumber wagons and horses. Address DURHAM, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Or will exchange for city property—A pair of fast trotting mares. A first-class buggy horse. Also the young stallion Gleady Burt. Apply to DAVIS & TILTON, 138 Madison-st.

Malt.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO.,

Nos. 2 and 4 MICHIGAN-AV.

We have always on hand large stocks of BARLEY and RYE MALT, which we offer to BREWERS and DISTILLERS at lowest market prices. We keep also in stock prime YEAST MALT, for Distillers' use.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO., 2 and 4 Michigan-av.

WHEAT MALT.

We have at present on hand a stock of prime No. 1 Wheat Malt, which we are prepared to sell at low figures.

Transportation.

Montreal Transportation Comp'y,

CANAL BASIN,
MONTREAL, 20th January, 1869.

This Company will contract to receive on ship at Quebec or Montreal, Railway and Pig Iron, Crockery and other heavy freight, and forward to Chicago or other Lake ports, with despatch.

They will also pass entries, bond, pay ocean freights, &c., without charge, except as disbursed.

Apply to HUGH McLENNAN & CO., Agents, Otis' Block, Chicago.

For the Holidays.

THE GRECIAN BEND.

The Best Game for the Holidays.

DAVIS & BRO.,
722 Sansom-st., Philadelphia.

Business Cards.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

29 & 30 Park Place, 21 & 23 Barclay-st.,

WALTER BROWN,
HENRY T. BROWN. } NEW YORK.

Jewelry.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

JEWELRY

To be closed out at once. [illegible] pieces assorted for $10; [illegible] pieces for $25; [illegible] Address Lock Box 61, Providence, R. I.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

Medical.

THE

KIDNEYS

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.: the Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

THE BLADDER

Is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the Muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware that, however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.:

When generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca.

When of the abdomen, Ascites.

When of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND EXTRACT

BUCHU

IS DECIDEDLY ONE OF THE

BEST REMEDIES

FOR DISEASES OF THE

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsical Swellings, Rheumatism and Gouty Affections.

Under this head we have arranged DYSURIA, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; STRANGURY, or stopping of water; HEMATURIA, or bloody urine; GOUT AND RHEUMATISM OF THE KIDNEYS, without any change in quantity, but increase of color, or dark water.

It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery, or calcareous, depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by

Men, Women and Children.

Directions for Use and Diet Accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it appeared to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected, after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's Statement, he refers to the following Gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, Ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. D. R. PORTER, Ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. ELLIS LEVIS, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge United States Court.

Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Hon. JOHN BIGLER, Ex-Governor, California.

Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.

AND MANY OTHERS, IF NECESSARY.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Beware of Counterfeits.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

PRICE, $1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address.

DESCRIBE SYMPTOMS IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS.

ADDRESS

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

DR. JAMES, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom-house-st., New Orleans, (established 1850), for the last eight years located in Chicago, and who has, during the last 20 years, treated more diseases of a PRIVATE and Delicate character than any other physician in the country, can be confidentially consulted at his Medical Institute, 91 and 93 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Dr. James guarantees to cure Chancres, Syphilis, Strictures, Gleet and Skin Diseases, and all the effects of a Contagious Venereal character, without the use of mercury or other poison, but by a NEW VEGETABLE, used only by him, and a safe and positive cure. SPERMATORRHŒA (involuntary seminal emissions, brought on by self-abuse, or the excesses of manhood), Dr. James will obligate himself to cure, restoring full physical and mental vigor.

Female difficulties treated with safety and success.

Dr. James has the endorsement of the medical faculty and the press, which no other physician in his specialty can produce.

Medical Institute, 91 and 93 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn, up stairs. Two separate rooms, with private entrances and exits; patients never come in contact with each other. Those at a distance can consult the doctor by enclosing stamp for return answer. P. O. Drawer 2383, Chicago, Ill.

JUST ISSUED—A treatise on Spermatorrhœa, Syphilis, and other diseases of his specialty, sent in sealed envelope to any address for 10 cents. Address DR. JAMES, P. O. Drawer 2383, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, No. 178 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill. Private and Chronic Diseases in both sexes successfully treated. Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly free of charge, if you think the writings of the greatest Specialist of the present day worth reading. Ladies, send for descriptive circular of PREGNANT REMEDIES, universally used by married ladies.

Address C. BIGELOW, M. D.,
P. O. Box 134, Chicago, Ill.

Private Matters.

In all Diseases and Difficulties of a Private nature—male or female—go (or write) to Dr. CLARK—the oldest, ablest and most reliable Specialist in Chicago—at Room 4 Larmon Block, (97 Clark-st.) SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, cured by new and infallible remedies. Female Difficulties treated with safety and success. FEMALE PILLS—$1—by mail. Send stamp for Circular to Married Ladies—something new and important. Direct letters—"DR. CLARK, No. 4 Larmon Block, Chicago."

Private Matters.

Dr. CLARKE—Old established Dr. Clarke—has removed to 171 Clark-st. To those who know Dr. Clarke nothing need be said; but strangers (suffering from what Quacks call PRIVATE or Secret diseases), are advised to consult him before employing any other physician. A friendly talk costs nothing, and may save much future trouble. Ladies afflicted with irregularities, unnatural obstructions, or suppressions, can consult with the assurance of relief. Send stamp for "Secret for the Married." Dr. Clarke's CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS—fresh made—are very strong—$1 (by mail) per box—warranted. Victims of self-abuse or any sexual disease, send stamp for book. Address letters DR. CLARKE, No. 171 Clark-st., Chicago.

Dr. Townsend.

118 South Clark-st., treats all Private and Sexual Diseases, and effects permanent cures in the most virulent and obstinate cases, without the use of mercury. Those suffering from Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, or Syphilitic affections of any kind, should call early, and save time, suffering and expense. All Female Diseases and Complaints treated with safety and success. His "Pamphlet of Advice" sent free to any address. Consultation free.

Dr. Bassett,

127 and 129 South Clark-st., Chicago, cures (or no charge) the worst cases of Seminal Weakness, by a new method. He is a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, and the most reliable physician in the city for all Chronic and Sexual Diseases, of both sexes. Send stamp for Theory of Nervous and Sexual Diseases. Consultations free and confidential.

Dr. Cheever's Patent Galvano-Electric Regenerator.

A scientific invention for arresting difficult and often fatal derangements of the procreative system, softening of the brain, &c. To be had of Dr. J. CHEEVER, 41 Hanover-st., Boston, Mass. A circular sent to any address.

Dr. Raphael

Describes disease without any information from the patient, and cures without any experiments, or the use of mercury, thus saving your health and life from every treatment. His ladies' preventive is innocent, safe and sure. 213 East Madison-st., up stairs. Consultation fee, $2.00. Send five 3-cent stamps for his "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

Special Notices.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,
Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These three medicines cure PULMONARY TUBERCULOUS, BRONCHIAL and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, the proprietor of these medicines, lives in Philadelphia, where he has a large practice. He has also a suite of rooms in Boston and New York, where he is professionally once a week. Dr. Schenck's medicines are intended to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that good blood is made out of food. Consumption cannot be cured unless a good appetite is created, a good digestion. Good food makes blood; good blood gets the lungs into a healing condition, and the lungs heal. Dr. Schenck was once in the last stage of consumption, and cured himself by these three medicines. He is now a large, healthy man.

He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms; also by Druggists generally.

Guard Against Counterfeits.

The readers of the Tribune are cautioned against base imitations of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The genuine article is not sold by the barrel or gallon, &c.—only in square bottles. Beware of re-filled bottles. See that our stamp over the cork has not been tampered with.

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

Freight and Passage at Greatly Reduced Rates. Four times a month—on the 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th. Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Feb. 16—RISING STAR, Capt. King, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Farnsworth.

Feb. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Conner, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Parker.

Fares from Chicago to San Francisco, including first-class rail to New York, [illegible] [illegible] All departures touch at Acapulco; those of the 1st and 16th connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 24th for Central American ports and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo. Departure of 9th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand. Steamer to March 9 connects closely with commodore GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 3 for Japan and China. No runners being employed by this Company, it is requested that passengers apply to the agents only. For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New York, F. R. BABY, Agent; or at the General Western Agency, cor. LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago. JAS. WARRACK, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers fortnightly, to London Direct, from Pier No. 3, North River, New York. Passage at $100, [illegible] and $30, Currency.

BELLONA	Feb. 27	ATALANTA	March 27
CELLA	March 13	WM. PENN	April 10

For passage to Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at reduced Currency rates, apply to ROBERT R. GLASS, No. 26 Broadway, New York, or to JAS. WARRACK, Western Agent, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

For freight, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st., New York.

Window Pulleys.

AMERICAN GLASS WINDOW PULLEYS—The simplest, most durable, and VERY MUCH the cheapest Window Pulley ever made. Approved by leading architects and builders. For sale by hardware dealers. Send for circular and samples to the AMERICAN GLASS WINDOW PULLEY COMPANY, 16 Congress-st., Boston.

General Notices.

30,000 OFFICES UNDER THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.—We prepare applications in form for Government positions, secure Congressional and other necessary influence, and personally present the claims of applicants. For circular of instructions, address, with stamp,

WINCHESTER & HAYDEN,
Washington, D. C.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

Depot—North Wells street.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN DIVISION.

[illegible]

G. L. DUNLAP, General Superintendent.
P. F. [illegible], General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL.

[illegible]

Medical.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

Is the Only Medicine that will Cure

REAL CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

Is the Only Medicine that will Heal

DISEASED LUNGS.

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,

OR,

The Gastric Juice of the Stomach.

This remedy is composed of a compound preparation of a common weed growing along the sea shore, and is a certain and infallible remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia.

It possesses all the properties of iodide of iron, iodine, and nearly every substance of the gastric juice of the stomach. It turns food into chyme, the first process of digestion.

The Seaweed Tonic brings up the tone of the stomach, and gives at once an appetite.

[illegible]

First Appearances of Consumption.

[illegible]

THE WOMEN.

Progress of the Female Suffrage Movement in Chicago.

Yesterday's Conventions, Concert and Lecture.

Organization of Two State Associations.

Adoption of Platforms and Election of Officers.

Library Hall in Favor of Suffrage, Regardless of Sex or Color.

Lively Scene in the Music Hall Convention.

Portion of the Organization Absorbed by the Other Meeting.

Defection of the Chairman--He Goes Over to the Opposition.

Indignation--Packing--Fraud--General Dissatisfaction.

Exciting Debate Between Annie Dickinson and Robert L. Collier.

Attempt to Effect a Fusion at Farwell Hall.

Miss Dickinson's Lecture on "A Struggle for Life."

LIBRARY HALL CONVENTION.

MORNING SESSION.

The Female Suffrage Convention reassembled at Library Hall yesterday morning, the attendance being fully as great as that of the night before, and largely composed of ladies. In addition to the persons occupying seats on the platform during the first day's session, there were yesterday noticed Mrs. Mary G. Packenpaugh, M. D., of St. Louis, and William Wells Brown, formerly a slave, and now a resident of Boston. Anna Dickinson occupied a seat among the audience, but, beyond the manifestation of interest and attention, took no active part in the proceedings.

CALLED TO ORDER.

The convention was called to order by the President, Mrs. Livermore, shortly after 10 o'clock, and prayer was offered by Rev. J. E. Roy, of Chicago.

THE PLATFORM.

Judge Waite, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Resolutions have agreed upon and authorized me to present these resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the State of Illinois declares that "all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness;" and

WHEREAS, Women, equally with men, is interested in having good laws, and having them well administered; therefore,

Resolved, That the extension of the right of suffrage to women is required by the good of society, as well as by the spirit of our institutions.

Resolved, That the co-operation of man and woman in every department of human action has ever proved beneficial to both, and is alike essential to a happy home, a refined society, and a republican state.

Resolved, That suffrage for women as well as men is the key to personal independence, opportunity, education, compensation, social position, self reliance and self-respect.

Resolved, That we will make a united effort to have a new constitution for the State of Illinois, so framed that no distinction shall be made among citizens in the exercise of suffrage on account of race, color, sex, nativity, property, education or creed.

Resolved, That all the facilities for education, and all the avenues of remunerative industry, should be open to women; and that no legal impediment should be placed in the way of her engaging in every department of social, civil and political life.

Mr. Braham moved the adoption of the resolutions.

REMARKS OF JUDGE WAITE.

Judge Waite said that, while reconstructing the government upon a lasting basis, it was well to provide for all possible contingencies. Woman had in all ages indicated her capacity to engage in every department in life, whether in science, arts, literature, or even in war. He spoke of the great female lights in all these departments, adding that even the law had its representatives among women. For all this, people insisted in saying that woman's place was in the kitchen. [illegible]

JUDGE BRADWELL

moved that a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to draft and present to the convention a constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations for a Woman's Suffrage Association of the State of Illinois. [illegible]

[illegible]

have it include all, without regard to race, sex, color, nativity or creed.

MRS. TALBOT,

of Chicago, a colored woman, proceeded to the platform, and said there was nothing she could say which would add to the glory of the cause, but she had come feeling she was in the right place and on the right side of the question. She came in behalf of the colored women of Chicago and of the State of Illinois, believing that God was on their side, and that the day was not far distant when the opponents of universal suffrage would flee as chaff before the wind. The power of woman would be felt and she would have the right to vote. She, although colored, knew no nationality save that of the true American. She presented herself as a composition of humanity, for there flowed through her veins the blood of four nationalities—Dutch, Indian, African and Irish. [Laughter.] She was an American because she was born in this country, and was true to the starry banner. Woman was a helpmeet for man, and man was but half a man without woman. [Applause.] Woman was needed to help in political affairs as well as in private and domestic affairs. The rights they demanded should not be withheld. Woman was a power within herself, and the God who reigned above was with them and for them.

MRS. STANTON

said it seemed to her that it was not a question whether the negro or the woman should have the right of suffrage, but whether the nation should be reconstructed upon the broad basis of impartial suffrage.

MISS ANTHONY

said this question was discussed in the National Convention at Washington. Politicians wanted the women to switch off on another question, that they might be as inconsistent as themselves. She begged that the women of Illinois would not allow themselves to be humbugged by the amendment. It was merely a dodge intended to break up the solidity of the movement. It was impossible to argue the question of suffrage for one class without arguing it for another class, because to do so was to admit a right to exclude any class on the score of expediency. Therefore she hoped that the amendment would be voted down.

MR. BABCOCK

said he offered the amendment in order that it might be discussed. He therefore withdrew the amendment.

MR. BROWN

said he looked upon the negro question as the great question before the country, the one underlying the reconstruction of the Southern States and the restoration of harmony between the two sections, and he should oppose any coupling of the negro question with any other issue, simply because both were of vital importance, and must stand or fall upon their own merits.

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

The resolution was then passed, with but one or two dissenting votes.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

The Chairman announced as the committee to draft a constitution, by-laws, &c., the following: Judge Bradwell, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Doggett, C. M. Hawley, Rev. C. H. Fowler, Mrs. H. B. Manford and Mrs. E. J. Loomis.

MORE RESOLUTIONS.

Miss Anthony offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a man's government is worse than a white man's government; because in proportion as you increase the rulers you make the condition of the ostracised more helpless and degraded.

Resolved, That, as the Democratic party cry of a white man's government creates an antagonism between the Irishman and the negro, culminating in the New York riots of 1863, so the Republican cry of "manhood suffrage" creates an antagonism between the black man and all women, and will culminate in fearful outrages on womanhood, especially in the Southern States.

Resolved, That by the establishment of an aristocracy of sex in the District of Columbia by the introduction of the word "male" into the Federal Constitution, in Article 14, Section 2, and by the proposition to enforce "manhood suffrage" in all the States of the Union, the Republican party have been guilty of three successive arbitrary acts; three retrogressive steps in legislation alike invidious and insulting to woman, and suicidal to the nation.

PROFESSOR HAVEN,

being called upon, said he should not have spoken, but for the fear that his silence might be misconstrued. He had been in doubt upon the question, but his doubts had been removed from the fact that the arguments against female suffrage had been entirely weak and insufficient. It was said women were represented now, but he would ask the men how the men would like a similar representation. His friend, Dr. Thompson, once went out of his way in a college address to deliver a side thrust at female suffrage by referring to women in Europe, who are sometimes yoked with the ox in the field. A palpable weakness in this argument was the fact that women in those countries have not the right to vote. If the women would once put themselves in the position of calm, earnest inquiries for truth on this subject, he was sure how they would come out.

THE LAST RESOLUTIONS REJECTED.

Judge Bradwell said he opposed the resolutions offered by Miss Anthony.

Judge Waite, Rev. Robert Collyer, Dr. Beecher and others expressed themselves to the same effect, and the Chair decided that it was unnecessary to put them to vote.

The convention then took a recess until two o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock, the exercises opening with prayer, by Rev. A. H. Stowell. Again the hall was densely crowded with ladies.

DISCUSSION OF MISS ANTHONY'S RESOLUTIONS.

The Chair announced that the first thing in order would be action upon the resolutions offered by Miss Anthony in the forenoon session.

Miss Anthony, before proceeding to a second reading of the resolutions, stated that it was proposed to withdraw them after discussion. The life of these conventions was a thorough agitation and discussion of all the questions in any manner bearing upon the female suffrage movement. Formerly workers in the anti-slavery movement waited for an advance of public sentiment. Now, however, it seemed best to face the antagonism existing against the black race, and the subsequent admission of white and colored women to the franchise. Senator Wilson had told her that, after he got through the manhood suffrage, he was going to present a bill for female suffrage. She told him it was wrong to put these things through piecemeal, and referred him to the condition of Southern women with the blacks in full possession of the right to vote, and themselves denied. She thought the bold, antagonistic course pursued on the question of female suffrage for the past twenty years was the true course, and she raised her protest against this great act of injustice against the women of the country. There would be a petition forwarded to Congress for granting the right of suffrage to the women of the District of Columbia. The manhood suffrage movement had begun there, and it was proper that the first definite action in connection with female suffrage should find a starting point in the centre of the nation. She stood outside of any party which threw itself across the path of complete suffrage to woman, and therefore she stood outside of the Republican party, where all her male relatives and friends were to be found. Republican leaders had told them to wait; that the movement was inopportune; but all the time had continued to put up bars and barriers against its future introduction. No woman should belong at present to either party; she should simply stand for female suffrage. She was ready to withdraw the resolutions.

Mr. Beecher objected to their withdrawal, and moved that they be now taken up and acted upon.

Judge Waite hoped that the gentlemen—

A female voice. "The ladies are to vote here." [Loud laughter.]

Judge Waite. "Exactly so, but I believe the gentlemen have some rights which the ladies are bound to respect." [Laughter.] He went on to say that the resolutions had been disapproved of by the committee, and Miss Anthony herself had proposed to withdraw them; therefore he thought it improper to insist upon the convention's taking action upon the resolutions.

Mrs. Stanton said she had not come to teach the people of Chicago, but to learn, and the way to learn was to express one's thoughts and find out how they could be expressed by braver, soberer, and more clear-sighted men. It seemed to her that a man's government was more objectionable than a white man's government, because the number of tyrants was increased. If she was to be governed by men, she preferred to be governed by such men as Mr. Beecher, Robert Collyer and Judge Waite, because they would make proper laws. A great deal was involved in the proposition to have manhood suffrage. Millions of foreigners crowded our shores. They had lower ideas of womanhood than the best types of Saxon men in our land. The question was, do American women, the daughters of Hancock and Adams and Jefferson, wish at this hour, in the nineteenth century, when the women of the whole world were wide awake on this question, to have a voice in making the laws that are to govern them and their daughters? In an hour like this should the American government, the freest government on the face of the earth, insult the noblest type of womanhood on God's footstool, by declaring manhood suffrage the law of this land? If she stood alone she would protest against it with her whole soul. She had worked for twenty years in New York and had succeeded in having the infamous statutes in regard to women washed from the statute books. Were the women so dumb and so apathetic, at an hour like this, as to consent to have men, who could neither read nor write, or who knew nothing of the glory of our free institutions, to legislate for women and their daughters? She protested against it, and hoped, if the resolutions were laid upon the table, the women would set up a great cry that would be heard at Washington and redress be obtained.

Mr. Reynolds said he appeared with a great deal of delicacy, and he hoped he should be pardoned for referring to the services he had rendered the cause. [illegible]

[illegible]

so as to itself. She arraigned the entire Republican party—Mr. Beecher, Horace Greeley and Wendell Phillips included—that they refused to see that the black and white women were in chains as well as black men.

Mr. Leonard said he thought Miss Anthony had misunderstood Mr. Beecher. It was not personal feelings, but the resolution that was being discussed.

Rev. J. H. Bayliss said that if the resolution meant anything at all, it meant that if the women are not enfranchised, the blacks should not be. A resolution was wanted declaring in favor of either one or the other.

Judge Bradwell thought a resolution already passed covered the ground wholly, and there was no necessity for considering the resolution now under discussion. He thought the passage of it would put back the female suffrage movement ten years. He thought it an insult to the negro.

Mr. Brown moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mrs. Stanton wished to speak, but was declared out of order.

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

The resolution was put and carried.

Miss Anthony would like to have the vote to be taken again, so that the men might vote a little weaker and the women a little stronger.

The vote was put again with apparently the same result.

Mr. Booth moved to lay the remaining resolutions upon the table. Carried.

Rev. Mr. Eggleston moved that Mrs. Stanton be permitted to make an explanation. Carried.

MRS. STANTON

said she did not know, after her remarks on Thursday evening, that she had any explanation to make. The great question before the nation to-day was on what basis shall we reconstruct? The principle of universal suffrage, or still cling to the caste and class principle that had wrecked every nation which had adopted it? She objected to the proposed manhood suffrage amendment to the constitution, not because she was not willing that the black man should vote, because she had always advocated the right of suffrage for him and the black woman; but she was not willing that all classes of manhood should do all the legislation for the women of this nation. Very poor justice was meted out to women in the courts. If the Saxon fathers could not be trusted, how could the millions of foreigners be? She was influenced by no feeling of hostility to the negro, because she had advocated his cause for twenty years, and had been ostracised from society for walking in the streets of New York with Frederick Douglass. The loud-mouthed Republicans, who were to-day in favor of negro suffrage, had hissed her to scorn. It was not for that reason, but it was because she demanded that the intelligent, educated women of this nation should have a voice in the government under which they live. She asked for a voice in the government, not for the sake of the women or the country, but for the sake of the men themselves. She wanted to have a voice in making the laws, that she might elevate her sons and save them from the ten thousand temptations that beset the strongest men in Washington, because there was no woman's voice there to hold them in check. She had simply offered the resolutions to call out an expression of opinion; that the matter might be discussed for the sake of education.

MR. DOW, OF WISCONSIN,

said that the Equal Rights' Association of Wisconsin would hold a convention in Milwaukee, week after next. Every other consideration save that of right should be laid aside in discussing the question of female suffrage. It was frequently said that the women themselves were opposed to the movement, but the majority of women, after thinking of it, will want to vote. But supposing ten out of a hundred should not want to vote, was there any reason why the other ninety persons should be deprived of a right they sincerely claim. He believed the time would come when men would be willing to accord to women the same rights they enjoy themselves.

REV. R. L. COLLIER.

Loud calls were then made for Rev. Laird Collier. He was called upon by the Chairman, and spoke as follows: I had no intention in coming on the platform to address the convention. I have now every reason to believe that the call for the convention was utterly insincere; that it was not meant from the beginning that any one who opposed woman suffrage should speak on the platform. I was in the hall yesterday morning when other gentlemen were invited by Mrs. Livermore to take a seat on the platform. I was not invited.

Mrs. Livermore. I beg to correct the gentleman. I met him in the rear of the hall and entreated him to come upon the platform and he declined. [Applause.] I also desire to state to Mr. Collier that yesterday we devoted one long hour listening to one of the strongest arguments that could be made against woman suffrage, and to every objection that Mr. Hammond could bring forward.

Mr. Collier. Mrs. Livermore did not invite me on the platform. If she were not a lady, and I not a gentleman, I should insist, with great emphasis, that I have not lost my memory. [Hisses and disorder.] I regret the treatment Mr. Hammond received here yesterday, and the reviews of his address that were made as symbolical of the spirit of this convention. I should have been pleased to have been here. [A Voice. I call the gentleman to order. Another Voice. Second the motion. Hisses and great disorder.] I don't know that— ("no, no," "order," "go on, go on," "Collier, Collier"). The only objection I have to interpose is that it will use up my ten minutes. I do not know whether you will will take it out of my time or not. (A voice, we do not want a speech).

The Chair. Mr. Collier has the floor and must not be interrupted.

Mr. Collier. Whatever elevates woman, elevates me, elevates my household, educates my children and saves my nation. If I can be persuaded that putting the ballot into the hands of women will bring about these marked moral results,—heaven knows my heart—I would be the last man who would do anything in anywise, to hinder the sudden coming of this event. [Applause.] But it is because I believe, and sincerely believe, that women are not taking their necks out of a yoke, but putting them into a yoke. [Applause.] I may stand the drudgery that a republican form of government imposes upon me, but a woman cannot. I have not heard or read a single logical argument that has been produced on the platform in favor of woman suffrage. [Hisses and disorder.] The whole thing is assumed, from one end to the other. We were told here repeatedly this afternoon, that the franchise is a natural and inalienable right. It is no such thing; it is purely a political right, and is to be determined by the observed wisdom of statesmen. [A Voice, And the people.] I wish to say furthermore that the last speaker hit the nail on the head when he said the legislator of Wisconsin said his wife told him to vote so, and so, and he went and did it. It is not the sensible power in this world that brings about the great results, but the secret, hidden, unseen causes. Whenever my wife takes her stand by my side, and openly and persistently contends against the exercise of my will in the exercise of hers, then her femininity, her domesticity, are destroyed. She is an equal no longer. I wish to God that I could induce these women who are clamoring for more rights to perform the duties that lie immediately at their feet. Miss Carpenter went to the coast of India and presented herself before the wise men of that far-off land, and said to them, "open your schools to the girls and let the women be educated." Now, in almost every city of that heathen land the schools are being opened and these little Indian girls will speak the name of Miss Carpenter as martyrs speak the name of Jesus. [Applause.] The franchise will not aid women in this work. It will only hinder them in it. When I can be persuaded that our laws will be any better by women legislating and enacting them then I will favor it; but I deny it *in toto*. I believe that history will endorse this statement that man for political government are just as pure as women, and I believe furthermore, that the prostration of her femininity, the bringing down from this high pedestal of her better and purer nature, and mixing into these necessary entities of a republican form of government will soon make her deeper in intrigue, more unfeminine, and, therefore, the corruption in government. [Hisses, disorder and applause.]

REV. MR. HAMMOND

said he must rise and testify that he had been treated with the utmost courtesy by the convention. While, however, his objections had by no means been answered, he could yet report progress. [Applause.] He could not get over the Bible objection, nor any of the other objections he had raised.

REV. MR. COLLIER

said if he had been reviewed as was Mr. Hammond he should not call it courteous.

THE CHAIR

said the trouble with Mr. Collier was that he had not been in the convention enough.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER,

being called upon, said he thought his 'tother brother Collier had thoroughly lost his temper. He wouldn't have thought that he could have lost it so "confoundedly," if he might use the term. But he hoped that, if Mr. C. again addressed the convention, there would be none of the disgraceful hissing and expressions of disapproval which prevailed during his remarks. He was not very much disturbed about Brother Collier's firmness of position, when he remembered how finely he had progressed during the last few years. He had faith that Brother C. would grow into one of the boldest advocates of woman's rights; or, if he did not, he would deserve to accomplish all the unfamility he stood so much in dread of. One objection seemed to lie at the heart of the whole matter—that the women wasn't to be tried because we didn't know how it would come out. We never should know until we had faith to make the experiment. It was his faith that, with woman in the government, the whole aspect of things would be changed, purified and exalted, and woman herself benefited at the same time. He hoped that all would go home fully impressed that the great conviction of this convention was in support of woman's rights.

THE CHAIR

explained that she had been snubbed by Rev. R. L. Collier, and, being a woman of temper, she wouldn't stand it.

MRS. MILLS

said she had been rejoiced that now all could stand on one platform of universal suffrage. [illegible]

[illegible]

Brightness and support of all the friends of equal rights in the great West, as an able and earnest advocate of woman's interests and successful means of enfranchisement throughout the nation.

AN ORGAN FOR THE WEST.

The Chair stated that, before many weeks, it was probable that a female suffrage paper would be started in Chicago upon a sound financial and literary basis.

"MANHOOD."

Rev. Robert Collyer announced that, on Tuesday evening next, at Farwell Hall, William Wells Brown would deliver a lecture on "Manhood."

THE RECONCILIATION.

The Chair stated that she was happy to announce that the two conflicting female suffrage societies had become reconciled, and now stood upon the same platform.

AN EXCITING DEBATE.

Frequent and loud calls were made for Miss Anna Dickinson, who occupied a seat on the platform. She came forward and spoke as follows:

MISS DICKINSON.

MRS. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: There is a letter published in to-day's or yesterday's papers, I believe, written by me, to the effect that as I was under a positive business engagement in which dollars and cents were concerned, where other people are interested, that I had no right, without their consent, to come before this audience before discharging my regular business engagement of this evening. But it is impossible for me to continue in my seat after so kind and cordial a call from this house, and I thank you for the pleasant and friendly feeling you have shown. I have but a word or two to say. Start a woman's tongue and you do not know where the end is. I had gone out of the room, not because of the discussion, but because it was too warm and the atmosphere so stifling, when I was recalled by hearing something to this effect, that there had not been a single logical argument urged on this platform in behalf of woman's suffrage; that woman is abundantly represented by some man of her family; that when a woman lifts herself up in opposition against her husband, she lifts herself up, if I properly and rightly understand the declaration, against God; that the Bible, or that the inspired assertion, is that the husband is the head of the wife. Oh! but Mr. Collier forgot to say that the husband is the head of the wife, as Christ is the head of the Church. In my observation, and it has not been a limited one, I confess though, I am not an unprejudiced observer, I have never yet discovered a man who is the head of the wife as Christ is the head of the church. Furthermore, he announced that these women, being represented by men, if they lift themselves up in opposition to their husbands, they lose that womanly and feminine element which is so admirable, and pure and beautiful, and nothing can preserve them from the contamination of politics. Woman is to lift herself against God if she lifts hers if against her husband (!), and woman is abundantly represented (!) by this same husband, or by some man in her own family. There are a multitude of women who have no husbands. [Laughter.] There are a multitude of women who never will have any husbands. [Renewed laughter.] There are a great many women who have no man in their own households to represent them, either for their wrongs or their rights. Mr. Collier, I suppose, however, is talking about women who have husbands. He says the woman loses her purity, her delicacy, her feminine attributes when she lifts her voice and sentiments against the man whose name she bears. We will say, then look across these western prairies to Utah. If the women there dare to say to this Congress of the United States, "Amend this Constitution that we women of Utah can have one husband, and that the husband can take but one wife;" that when these women demand decency in the marriage relation, demand justice for themselves, demand purity for their body and their mind, that she is lifting herself against the laws of womanhood, the laws of purity and the laws of God. Every woman represented by her husband is to lose her purity, her delicacy, her refinement, if she dares to lift her hand against him and his will. You have here, within the limits of your State of Illinois, a hundred thousand drunkards. Every woman who dares to lift her hand, cry out with her voice, "Give me the ballot that I may offset the votes of these drunkards at the polls and save my children from starvation and myself from being put into the workhouse,"—this woman is lifting herself against the laws of God and womanhood. That is not all! Last summer this question was being tested in Massachusetts by votes. I went from town to town—my engagements taking me all over the State at that time—and said my say upon this question of women's suffrage. In whatever city or town I went before the season was over, by reason of the experiences which I passed through in each one of those cities and towns, I stood with bowed head and feeble voice, unable to speak what was in my breast. Women bowed down with grief, who desired to preserve their womanhood, their persons from blows and abuse, their sons from going to gambling hells and rum shops, their girls from being sent to houses of abomination, came to me and said to me, holding my hands and skirts: "Anna Dickinson, if you are a woman, speak and use your influence for our cause." Women who have drunken husbands, whether [illegible]

[illegible]

or the magnificence of her carriage, you may be sure, with broader fields to survey, it would be a good thing for them. It is to win the favor of men or to outdo their neighbors that makes women dress so. If these women could earn their bread and buy the house over her head, if she stood in the eye of the law man's equal, there would be better work, more noble souls, greater hearts, more Christian magnanimity, and less petty selfishness and meanness than, I confess with sorrow and tears, are found among women to-day.

The audience then called for Mr. Collier, but he refused to reply to the last remarks of Miss Dickinson, saying that the hall had to be prepared for the lecture in the evening. [Applause and hisses.]

On motion, the convention then adjourned *sine die*.

MUSIC HALL CONVENTION.

MORNING SESSION.

The Crosby Music Hall Convention, to advocate universal suffrage, including, of course, woman suffrage, met yesterday morning. The lovers of the cause seem not to be early risers, for at the hour of 10 o'clock, few but the officials had met, and they were busy conversing and arranging business for the day. As 11 o'clock arrived some more dropped in, and the house was about one-fourth full. The audience was select and respectable, if not very numerous. It was a quiet, orderly, and attentive audience, too, evidently interested in the movement. Several colored persons were interested spectators, and were made warmly welcome by the platform of the convention. On the stage several ladies were seated, including Mrs. Waterman, Mrs. Judge Knowlton, Mrs. Wilkowska, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Brown, also Mr. Waterman, Rev. Chas. L. Balch and the Hutchinsons.

PRELIMINARY.

At half-past 10 the President rose, and spoke to the forty people present, who were sitting perfectly still, and told them to come to order. Then he went on to say that sickness in the family of Mrs. Carpenter detained her from the performance of her duties as Secretary. Would some one please nominate a substitute?

Mrs. Waterman nominated the Rev. Mr. Balch, and he was elected—yeas, 4, three women and one man.

The Chairman and Secretary *pro tem*, consulted. Then Mr. Balch took the chair, while the presiding officer retired to an adjoining room with Mrs. Waterman.

The Secretary *pro tem*, and *extempore*, presiding officer, stated that, since the Secretary was absent, the minutes could not be read.

The presiding officer returned.

FEMALE POSTMASTERS.

Mr. Balch said that the success of female suffrage was a thing in the far distance. He would therefore recommend, as a resolution that, in all Post Office districts, where the Representative in Congress shall leave the choice of the Postmaster to the will of the people, that it be considered the duty of the friends of universal suffrage to select some able, intelligent, and competent woman as the nominee of the people. They were trying to get a female postmistress in Janesville.

Mrs. Waterman took the chair, and Mr. Perkins moved as an amendment to the preceding resolution that the claims of women be considered equally with those of a man. They should ask for nothing more. He made this motion to avoid ultraism, and not descend to expediency and retaliation. He did not know whether it was necessary to argue the question. All they had to do was to contend for simple principle. Certain colored friends in the gallery should have the same rights as white men and no more.

Mr. Balch was opposed to the amendment, because owing to the disadvantages under which woman labored those things for which she was more specially fitted should be specially reserved for her. From the Postmaster General down women ought to usurp the Post Office duties. They should usurp clerical duties. If a woman came to him and demanded his pulpit, he would give it up. [Applause.] He threw his resolution upon the table and hoped it would be adopted. He believed women were men's superiors, but he would waive that and simply assume her equality. He trusted they would stop idle generalizing and adopt his resolution.

Mr. Reynolds moved to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Chair put the question. Mr. Reynolds voted yea, and Mr. Danforth nay. No result.

The Chair explained the matter, put the question again, and the resolution was referred—yeas, 4.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Mrs. Waterman proposed the Chair appoint a committee of five to prepare a declaration of principles, preamble, constitution and laws for an Universal Suffrage Association of this State, office in Chicago, amount of capital stock not stated.

Professor Toohey made his fifteenth speech, stating that such a constitution was prepared and in some one's pocket. Some of them objected to the Chair appointing the committee. It should be done by the house. Then, too, the Committee on Resolutions ought to do the work.

Mr. Danforth made his sixth speech.

The Chair stated that it seemed to him that Mr. Toohey's objection was to a point of order, and hence the Chair ruled that on the preceding day a committee on resolutions had been appointed, but that did not preclude the convention from [illegible]

[illegible]

to meet with the other body. That matters stood at 3:30 p. m., when the Chairman called the meeting to order.

THE OUTSIDE OF VIEW.

Mrs. Leonard, who stood on the stage, said a delegation was present from the other convention, from whom she would like to hear. She hoped they would be invited to come and allowed to communicate with the convention.

The Chairman understood a delegation was present, and he would be happy to hear from them if properly accredited, and if they had anything to do with the convention. They must remember, however, that there was a large amount of unfinished business on hand, and too much time should not be occupied.

Mrs. Leonard said if two unfinished businesses were made one complete business it would be better.

Mr. Braham advocated union.

Mr. Danforth did not know why the other body could not come over there. The hall was large enough for all.

Mrs. Leonard was willing to drop personal matters and to be united. The principle that divided them no longer exists, as the resolutions of both bodies were substantially the same. She advised union and the acceptance of the invitation so cordially given.

Prof. Toohey said the proposition was an insult to their intelligence, and to the convention that had been in session for two days there.

Mrs. Mills said she went, by invitation of Mr. Waterman to invite Mrs. Stanton to come here, and found her about ceasing, when certain gentlemen said they would adopt the resolutions passed by this convention. She did not mean to abandon the ship—The Sorosis Society. She then went into an explanation of the merits of the original rupture.

Judge Bradwell said the officers of the convention of Metropolitan Hall were informed that several of the ladies of this convention wished to participate with them. He and Mrs. Babbett were appointed a delegation to invite all to go over there in a body. He would be most happy to cordially welcome all there to make a good fight together.

Mrs. Waterman said that was the first notice or intimation she had of the movement. She did not know of it in any way, shape or manner. They had hired Library Hall first, but it was taken from them, but as they continued here they should end here. They will meet in any intermediate place at Farwell Hall—in the evening.

Mrs. Babbett said, in order to correct Mrs. Waterman, that in private conference with persons, she had made arrangements to-day. She looked for Mrs. Waterman, but could not find her.

At this juncture, the same dog that appeared on Thursday, came upon the stage and began barking, creating much laughter.

Mr. Busch moved that they adjourn to Library Hall and make a common cause.

Rev. Charles L. Balch told an anecdote of an Indian who went hunting with a white man, and together they shot a turkey and a crow. When they came to a division of the spoils, the Indian said, "Pale-face, you can take the crow and I will take the turkey, or I will take the turkey and you the crow." By the others wanted him to take the crow. By surreptitious means the other convention got Library Hall. Last night a person was sent to stand at the door of Music Hall, to tell persons that there was no meeting here, but at Library Hall.

Judge Bradwell denied that his committee had any complicity in that action.

Mr. Balch could not state by whom this individual was placed at the door. After suffering from them, it is not fair they should offer them another horn of the dilemma.

The Chairman was desirous of union. [Barks by the dog.] If the gentleman at the door had kept away dogs, he would have done some service. [Here the dog again barked.] He asked courtesy, kindness, and dignity toward their opponents.

BREAKING UP.

After some further discussion the motion of Mr. Busch was put to the house, when it was declared that the noes had it.

A division was called for, when the motion was declared carried.

A general rush was made for the door, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Mills, and the Chairman, being among those who made their escape.

There was a general demoralization in consequence, but eventually the meeting was

AGAIN CALLED TO ORDER

with Mr. Toohey in the chair, and Rev. C. L. Balch, Secretary.

The first business done was the passage of the following resolutions, offered by the Rev. C. L. Balch:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this convention have no means of knowing who or how many of the opposing party illegitimately voted on the recent motion to adjourn.

Resolved, That the original convention is now in session.

Passed.

THE POSITION DEFINED.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

WHEREAS, There is an opinion abroad that the Chicago Sorosis Association and the parties now holding the convention in Library Hall have been and are opposed to each other on personal grounds, and that the issue is kept alive by private and individual antagonism, to the injury of character, and the great hurt of the suffrage reform; therefore, [illegible]

[illegible]

"Why do you not tell them there is no object than this, to perish without purpose. She would probably carrying the standard of the cause, then take them to a reliable home. Let them be sure that she does not [illegible]

THE JACKSONVILLE TRAGEDY

Funeral Obsequies of Senator McConnell.

An Immense Congregation in Attendance.

Sermon by Rev J. L. Townsend, of Trinity Church, Jacksonville.

The Crime--Further Developments.

Conclusive Evidence Against the Prisoner Robinson.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 12.

The funeral obsequies of the late General Murray McConnell were celebrated in Strawn's Hall in this city, to-day, commencing at 2½ o'clock. The corpse lay in a casket, open so that all who entered could take a last look at the face of the deceased. The face looked more natural than any one would suppose from the fearful blow he received from the assassin, and would have been easily recognizable by all familiar with his face while living. The corpse was enshrouded in a suit of black. The hall, which will seat 2,500 people, was filled to its utmost capacity, and the aisles, the stairway, and the streets adjacent, were also crowded with citizens all anxious to pay the last tribute of honor to their esteemed departed friend. A solemn and respectful silence pervaded the whole assemblage.

THE RELIGIOUS EXERCISES

in the hall were in accordance with the beautiful rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and were conducted by Rev. J. L. Townsend, rector of Trinity Church in this city. At 3 o'clock the corpse was borne up the aisle of the hall, preceded by Mr. Townsend, reciting, "I am the resurrection and the life," the organ giving forth soft and beautiful strains, responses coming from the choir of Trinity Church. This was followed by singing the first three and last verses of the sixty-ninth selection of Psalms.

THE FUNERAL SERMON.

Mr. Townsend followed with a sermon appropriate to the occasion. The following is a synopsis:

The text was taken from Job, 33d chapter, 14th verse: "God speaketh once, yea twice, yet man perceiveth it not." The sermon opened with some general remarks upon the nature of the book of Job, of Job, and of his three friends. The words of the text are not to be confined to Job, but are of general application. God speaketh to men in many ways and with many voices. He first speaks to us in accents of winning love, in his tender care for us, from the cradle up to manhood. He speaks to us in the way of counsel and advice, telling his commands, speaking as a loving monarch to his subjects through his appointed ambassadors in the various ordinances of his kingdom and in his written word. But these accents of love and command are strangely disregarded by men and fail to produce their proper result. Then God speaks to us in the accents of a Judge. He speaks to us thus in war, in pestilence, in local calamities, in distress, sometimes in startling personal afflictions. At any time the removal of one so full of honors would have cast a gloom over this community, with whose weal and woe he had been so long identified. Had he died in the due course of nature, there had been grief; but then men would have said he had but paid the debt which for him had fully matured. But to be stricken down in what for his time was unusual vigor, in the full blaze of day, by the assassin's blow, this is what makes the voice of God so awful, so full of awful warnings to us; and what are its lessons? We cannot perhaps understand them, so fully, until we know the murderer and why he did this deed; but surely we learn a lesson of the enormity of sin, and what we may become if we listen to the suggestions of the devil. Who would be the man that hath done this deed, even though he never be brought before a human bar therefor? Who would bear in his bosom a heart so dead to all feelings of humanity, so regardless of consequences, human and Divine, as must have been [illegible]

[illegible]

minute, which showed that although apparently all was calm and tranquil on the surface, there was wonderful excitement within.

ROBINSON IN JAIL.

I learn that although during the examination, and up to a late hour last night, Robinson had displayed wonderful coolness, yet to-day, and particularly this evening, he begins to show signs of breaking down, and it is anticipated that his firmness and self-control will soon give way. It is said that he fears violence from the mob, and seems disturbed by every unusual noise outside.

THIRD DESPATCH.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 12.

ANONYMOUS LETTER.

In the evidence given yesterday in the McConnell assassination case, a letter was introduced which had been sent to Mrs. McConnell, the evening of the day of her husband's murder. The letter was handed to Robinson while he was giving his evidence, before his arrest, and a request made that he read it. He did so without hesitation until he reached the last two words, when he hesitated and said he did not know what they were. The following is a verbatim copy of the letter:

"JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 9.

"Mrs. McConnell & Sons:

I feel it my duty to advise you to arrest your servant girl, for I think she knows something about the murderer, or done it."

(Signed) "A FRIEND."

The superscription on the envelope was as follows: "Mrs. Murray McConnell. Deliver immediately, Jacksonville, Ills." This letter has been examined by several gentlemen who regard themselves as experts in detecting hand-writing, and they are of opinion that they recognize it as that of Robinson's.

NEW EVIDENCE.

A gentleman named Bates, I think, states that on Saturday last he called upon General McConnell for the purpose of borrowing $4,000. General McConnell declined to let him have it, asserting at the same time that he did not intend to loan any more money, and referring also to the trouble he had experienced in collecting what was due him from Robinson, and which still remained unpaid. This statement, in connection with what Mr. Neely, a citizen of Jacksonville, has also stated, as given in a previous despatch, pretty thoroughly dispels the evidence given by Robinson that he paid the note in December last. There is no longer a doubt that the statement of Robinson was false. This is proven by three circumstantial facts which cannot be corroborated.

THE FEELING TO-NIGHT.

At this hour, 9 p. m., there is scarcely a doubt remaining in the minds of those who have heard all the facts and circumstances that Robinson is the man who committed the foul deed which has so thrilled not only the people of this city but the entire State.

ROBINSON.

As I have previously stated, Robinson seems to be breaking down under the new testimony that is continually coming to light, and I should not wonder if he either confessed or committed summary vengeance on himself. I hear it rumored that his father is expected here to-night from Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, and that the Hon. Jesse K. Dubois is also expected. It is stated that this gentleman has been familiar with the family of the prisoner, and with him for many years, and that he will give him an excellent character. This can hardly stem the current of circumstances that are continually accumulating, and must very soon overwhelm him.

ALL QUIET.

The excitement which this case has created seems to be gradually subsiding, although it is about the only topic of conversation with all classes. Had the same evidence been made public on the first or second day of the murder that is now brought against Robinson, the general impression is that he would have been summarily dealt with, but cooler and more sensible counsels now prevail, and I think there is no doubt that he will be left to take his trial by a jury of his peers.

FOREIGN.

Spain.

CEREMONIES ATTENDING THE OPENING OF THE CORTES.

MADRID, Feb. 12.

The Constitutional Cortes was opened yesterday with great ceremony. The city was profusely decorated in honor of the event. Crowds were in the streets, flags flying, and the day was regarded as a holiday. Serrano delivered a congratulatory address on the assembling of the Deputies. He said that the nations of Europe, in attaining a higher degree of civilization, threw off the traditional bonds which fettered the public mind. Spain delayed for a long time following the example of her neighbors. She now calls upon her Representatives to construct a new edifice. The revolution has achieved a bloodless victory. The strength of the nation has not been impaired, but the extravagance of former administrations has disorganized its finances. The government relies upon the Cortes to remedy this by economical forms and changes in administration, by wise legislation in regard to the public debt and payment of the interest thereon, and by economising the expenses of the army and navy. The fundamental principles of radical liberalism which have been adopted in relation to religion, the press and education by the Provisional Government must now be consolidated by the action of the deputies. Our revolution here is not responsible for the rising in Cuba. That is due to the errors of past governments. He expressed the hope that the insurrection there would be speedily extinguished, and that tranquility, based on reform, would be durable. He predicted that slavery would be abolished without precipitation, and without compromising the prosperity of the Antilles. In conclusion, he congratulated the country on the good relations with foreign nations, now more intimate than ever before.

MADRID, Feb. 12.

At the opening of the Cortes the Marquis of Santa Cruz presided, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired during Serrano's speech. There were *vivas* for the Provisional Government, for General Prim, for a republic, and for a monarchy. The confusion was great, but was finally quelled by Serrano's crying *viva* for the sovereignty of the Cortes. A grand review of troops was held subsequently, and the members of the Cortes attended a *Te Deum* in the Basilica of Our Lady of Atocha.

Great Britain.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

DUBLIN, Feb. 12.

The Mayor will take advantage of the first public levee to present to Queen Victoria a monster petition for amnesty of the Fenian prisoners, which has been extensively signed by the corporate authorities of the cities and towns throughout Ireland.

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH AT THE MINISTERIAL BANQUET.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

At the banquet to the Minister, at Fishmonger's Hall, last night, Mr. Gladstone remarked that the last House of Commons has been condemned by the Government of the day; and that the Government having been brought to the bar of public opinion, on a distinct issue, the policy of the people is now most clearly defined.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool was held to-day to hear an address from Mr. Graves, Conservative member of Parliament from this city. Mr. Graves expressed the belief that the treaty negotiated with the American Minister for the settlement of the Alabama claims was sure to be ratified by the United States Senate. He said the American claims were made with a dignity and maintained with a forbearance, that were fully appreciated by England. He had in consequence met the advances of the United States more than half way, and receded from principles which had been regarded as fundamental to the British Constitution. The result of such conduct, said Mr. Graves, forbids that party politics shall in any degree interfere with the honorable arrangements which have been made between the two countries.

The East.

THE WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND PERSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

It is stated that the Persian army, with Shah at its head, has gone to Bagdad. In the meantime, the Turkish troops are pushing forward to the Persian front.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

FENIAN EXPEDITION ABOUT TO SAIL.

The *Sun* to-morrow will contain a statement that prominent Fenians are organizing a band of experienced soldiers and sailors for a long and daring naval cruise. The list is nearly completed. [illegible]

[illegible]

residence, No. 261 Fourth avenue. Dr. Collins was summoned, and dressed his wounds, which were found to be quite dangerous, the skull of the victim being somewhat injured and the back of his head lacerated. Though considerably hurt, no apprehensions are now had that Powers is critically situated.

Composition of "Red Jacket" Bitters.

The chancery branch of the Superior Court was engaged yesterday in the hearing of a motion to dissolve an injunction sued out by John F. Stafford and Bennett Pieters v. Frank C. Taylor *et als.* (Taylor & Wright.) This is a trade mark case. The complainants claimed to have appropriated an Indian figure on their label for "Red Jacket" Bitters, and claimed that respondents had appropriated their Indian to decorate the label of their "Red Cloud" Bitters, in such way as to deceive the public into the purchase of the latter article. Incidental to the case, an analysis of the "Red Jacket" Bitters was produced in court. It was shown to consist of water, 57.39; alcohol and fusil oil, 38.96; sugar, 3.; sulphate of lime, .21; coloring matter, varnic acid, bitter substance, &c., .27, so that a wineglassful contains, of water, 1¼ ounce; alcohol and fusil oil, ¾ ounce; sugar, 30½ grains; sulphate of lime, 2 grains; coloring matter, &c., 1¾ grains.

A Novelty.

Messrs. Taylor & Wright, wholesale grocers, Nos. 6 and 8 River street, have on hand a large stock of "French Dried Apples," actually grown and prepared in Napoleon's empire. This fact is certainly a novelty which should be looked after, inasmuch as the fruit is said to be of fine flavor, and preserved in a manner peculiarly French. It is sold at a price no higher than domestic fruit of the same description. Dealers and consumers should give their attention to this delicacy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

So insidious are the first approaches of consumption, that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the very verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant upon the first appearance of the cough, pain or soreness of the throat or chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of latent consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take a cold, and thus prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

The Best as 4 Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

For Sale or Lease.—In Evanston, by the Northwestern University, 200 unimproved residence lots in good locations, some of them covered with shade trees. Cheapest property in Evanston. Terms one-quarter cash, remainder in one, two and three years at 6 per cent interest. Also unimproved business lots for lease. Apply to Henry S. Noyes, Secretary, Evanston, or to T. C. Hoag, Treasurer, No. 38 North Clark street, Chicago.

If you value life and property get a Fire Extinguisher for your building. The price is within the reach of all. Send for circular. United States Fire Extinguisher Company, head office 8 Day street, New York.

All Colds in the head and Catarrh permanently cured by Wolcott's Annihilator. Pint bottles, $1. Try it free at 159 South Clark street, Chicago.

Addressed Envelopes for Circulars.— Packages of 1,000 sent, "C. O. D.;" price, $7.50. G. P. DANFORTH, Haydenville, Mass.

Bisinqued Water.—We are in receipt of a supply of this celebrated water, fresh from the springs, by express. E. P. DWYER & Co.

DIED.

BOYLE—In this city, Feb. 12, Elizabeth Swan, wife of John Boyle, aged 21 years.

Funeral at his residence, 309 West Randolph-st., at 12 o'clock m., to-day.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO.……………Managers.

To-night, at 8 o'clock,

The Successful Spectacular Extravaganza,

THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

Little Turnour in her fearful airy evolutions; the Leone in the great Niagara Leap; Girard, in his wonderful imitations; beautiful melodies by the Swiss Bell-Ringers, and other by the Cow Bell-Ringers; Von Hamme and Billoni in a Pas de Deux; Funny Situations; Brilliant Tournament Scene, and laughable Glove Fight between Kings Francis and Henry. Admission 75c. Reserved seats $1. Gallery 50c.

Great Burlesque Cast, including Mrs. Oates, Fanny Stockquelier, Kate Putnam; Messrs. Burnett, Bradley, Fiske, Mortimer, Jennings, Sandford, Everham, Wentworth, Bradshaw, Miss Tebbs, Miss Wilson, &c. Songs, Dances, Puns, Jokes and Funny Situations.

Matinee This Afternoon,

At 2½ o'clock. Admission 50c. Children 25c. No extra charge for seats secured before 1½ o'clock, after which admissions only will be sold.

Look Out for the New Features on Monday.

FARWELL HALL.

Erl King's Daughter.

This grand old ballad will be performed at Farwell Hall, on

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18.

MISS FRENCH……………Erl King's Daughter

MISS SOMMERS……………Sir Olaf's Mother

MR. BISCHOFF……………Sir Olaf

A Grand Chorus of the Best Singers in Chicago and the entire Great Western Band will assist.

F. ZIEGFELD……………Conductor

Librettos can be obtained at the principal Music Stores, free of charge.

☞ The sale of reserved seats will commence on Wednesday morning, at Farwell Hall.

AIKEN'S DEARBORN THEATRE.

FRANK E. AIKEN……………Manager

Saturday Evening, Feb. 13, at 7¾ o'clock, also at the Grand Matinee, at 2½ o'clock, Sterling Coyne's brilliant comedy, the

WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

Magnificent Appointments, Splendid Cast. To conclude with the Comedietta,

LOVERS BY PROXY.

In active preparation, SURF.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

The popular and beautiful

WORRELL SISTERS.

LAST NIGHT OF

The Field of the Cloth of Gold.

Saturday evening, Feb. 13, and Matinee, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. To conclude with NAN THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING. Monday—BARBE BLEUE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

HARRY MACARTHY.

The Greatest Character Actor of the Age, and

Miss Lottie Estelle,

In their Original Specialties, including Wonderful Changes, Graphic Portraitures, Songs and Dances. Endorsed by both hemispheres. Mr. E. S. ROSENTHAL, the unequalled Tenor Vocalist, in conjunction with S. M. SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS. Concluding with the Great Burlesque, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

Grand Matinee Saturday at 2½ o'clock.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WILLIAMS'

Soiree Musicale et Dansante,

On Thursday Evening, Feb. 18.

Tickets, 50c. at Lyon & Healy's, Root & Cady's, and W. W. Kimball's.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

Corner of Clark and Monroe-sts.

BRILLIANT OPENING!

Pronounced Superior to All.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Largest Company in the World,

The Most Varied Performance,

A Multitude of Attractions,

A Bouquet of Female Beauty.

TABLEAUX OF LIVING STATUARY.

Admission, 50 cents; Orchestra, 75 cents. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday.

LAST DAY OF O. S. FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, And Advice as to Health, best Business, Marriage, Children, &c., at the Tremont, every day till Feb. 15. Those who would know all about themselves and children, scientifically, absolutely, must call before Monday, 4 p. m.

NOW IF EVER.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE VOCAL ORGANS.—Pamphlet published and for sale (50 cents) by WESTERN NEWS CO., Dearborn street, Chicago, by Prof. McCOY, of Crosby's Opera House. [illegible]

ARLINGTON MINSTRELS

RE-APPEAR AT

LIBRARY HALL,

COMMENCING

Monday Evening, Feb 15, 1869.

Particulars in future announcements.

"ERL-KING'S DAUGHTER"

Will be performed at FARWELL HALL,

Thursday Evening, Feb. 18, 1869.

Librettos to be had at the principal Music Stores free of charge.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION.

Saturday, Feb. 13th, at 10, a. m.

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO., 46 Randolph-st.

Regular Saturday Sale.

New and Second-hand Furniture of all kinds, 9 crates Crockeryware, Glassware, Silver-plated ware, Cutlery, &c. Also from the Randolph-st. &c. to account of whom it may concern, 60 doz. Pork [illegible]

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE

AT AUCTION.

This (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and continuing every evening until the goods are disposed of,

100 Gold Watches, 50 Silver Watches, 50 Overcoats, 100 pairs Pants, 100 Dress Frock Coats, 300 Vests.

Sale positive and without reserve. Remember the time and place. [illegible] W. E. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

BY J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. [illegible]

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., Auctioneers.

(Established 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants.

WASHINGTON.

The President to Arbitrate Between England and Portugal.

Corcoran's Claims Offset by Damaging Stories.

Clerk Discharged for Abuse of the Franking Privilege.

Arrangements for the Inaugural Procession.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

OPINIONS RESPECTING GRANT'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

General Grant's little speech of Saturday morning is the subject of much talk here. He spoke with great deliberation, and had evidently well weighed his words. The best class of public men are entirely satisfied with the General's reticence about his Cabinet, but a number of puffed-up and consequential Congressmen rail against him with a good deal of bitterness, and talk about their rights as the immediate representatives of the people and the necessity of showing him that he cannot run the government alone very long. Those most in the General's confidence say that his remarks about individuals in connection with appointments which must be made at an early day, do not indicate any less discernment in choosing the right men for civil offices than he should in selecting good agents for doing his work when at the head of the army during the war.

THE MAIL CONTRACT WITH WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Mr. Broomall, from the committee to investigate the Wells, Fargo & Co. contract, made a report yesterday which was ordered to be recommitted. It justifies the Postmaster General, excuses the abuse of mail-matter by the company on the trains, censures a newspaper correspondent, says nothing about having omitted part of the testimony taken, and asks that the committee be discharged.

PERSONAL.

Colonel John B. Hawley, Representative elect from the Tenth Illinois District, reached here on Saturday.

THE PRESIDENT AN ARBITRATOR.

The President of the United States, by the terms of a protocol signed at Lisbon, on the 13th of last month, was made arbitrator in a controversy between Portugal and Great Britain. The matter in dispute is the title to an island off the western coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio Grande River. It appears that the British and Portuguese have settlements on the adjoining coast, and that Portugal has, for a long time, claimed this island of Bolama. The English are, however, now in possession. The President, on Friday last, signified his acceptance of his appointment as arbitrator. Diplomatic circles here regard the offer of England to leave the point in issue to the United States as an evidence of her desire to cultivate friendly relations with this country, and to help in the settlement of the Alabama claims.

CORCORAN'S CLAIM.

The investigation of the claim of W. W. Corcoran, the banker of this city, to be paid about $90,000 by the government for the use of a portion of his property during the war, seems likely to lead to some curious and important developments. The District Committee of the Senate, to which the claim was referred, heard some stories about Corcoran's loyalty, and on the information furnished them, called the butler of the Russian Minister. He testified to what he had heard [illegible]

[illegible]